The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5300. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE GREAT
PACIFIC RAILROAD,

—receiving the aid and supervision of the Government, and carried forward by the extraordinary resources and energy of the powerful Corporations to whom it was intrusted—is rapidly approaching completion, and it is safe to say that **New-York and San Francisco will be connected by rail by the FOURTH OF JULY NEXT.**

More than two-thirds of the Through Line and Branches between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are constructed, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

And the remainder is being pushed forward with unparalleled vigor. The

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

to whom belongs the Western and Principal Portion of the Main-Stem Line, receive from the United States Government,

I. **The right of way** *through the Territories, with the use of timber and materials along the route.*

II. An absolute grant of twenty sections per mile (12,800 acres) of the **public lands** *on the line, the minimum value of which is now fixed at $2 50 per acre.*

III. A special issue of **United States six per cent. Bonds**, *at the average rate of $35,000 per mile, delivered as the work progresses; which the Company are allowed to repay within thirty years, mainly by transportation services.*

IV. Authority to issue their own **First Mortgage Bonds** *to the same amount, having the preferred lien—superior to that of the Government.*

V. It receives, in addition, **donations and subsidies** *from the State and Cities of California, amounting to more than $3,000,000 in gold.*

Or an aggregate of Cash Resources for construction **of more than sixty millions upon 725 miles**, independent of the ten millions of acres of public lands, and further subscriptions to the Capital Stock. The early completion of the enterprise is therefore beyond all reasonable doubt.

This Company have already carried their road successfully across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and are rapidly extending the track across the Salt Lake Plains, and have already a valuable way-traffic thereon. Besides a mileage upon all through business, this road, having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, will always command large revenues, which are collected in specie.

The business for the month of July last was as follows, IN GOLD.

GROSS EARNINGS.	OPERATING EXPENSES.	NET EARNINGS.
$259,590 89.	$80,352 72.	$179,238 17.

This result was upon less than 200 miles opened for business, with insufficient rolling-stock, and was derived from *legitimate commercial business only*—being altogether independent of the transportation of the immense amounts of men, subsistence and materials required for grading and extending the track nearly one hundred miles eastward during the same period.

The undersigned offer for sale, and recommend to investors the

FIRST MORTGAGE 30-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

bearing six per cent. per annum interest, both principal and interest payable in **"United States gold coin."** These Bonds are the first lien upon one of the most productive and valuable railroad lines in the world—a line which will be finished within twelve months, and which is already earning, after paying operating expenses, more than twice the annual charge of its Bonded debt.

More than three-fifths of the total amount of Bonds are already negotiated, and in the hands of permanent holders, and the Financial Agents are satisfied of their ability to dispose of the remainder at the present, or even higher rates. About $3,000,000 of the Bonds have been taken in Europe, where they are well liked; and they are assured that, upon the completion of the enterprise, the whole of the Bonds may be absorbed *at rates far higher than any other American Security.* In order to share the benefits of the important advance which may be reasonably expected when this loan is closed, *purchases cannot be made too soon.*

Thus far, the Central Pacific Company have sold their own First Mortgage Bonds, as fast, or faster than they received the corresponding United States Bonds on the road built, and in some cases it has been necessary to issue Certificates calling for the former, as soon as the Company could deliver them. It is not improbable, therefore, that the whole of their First Mortgage Loan will be disposed of before the through connection is made, and perhaps before January next.

A limited amount will be disposed of at

103 per cent., and Accrued Interest, in Currency.

The Bonds are of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January.

☞The Company reserve the right to advance the price *at any time;* but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than 8 per cent. upon the investment, and have, from *National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other Corporate securities now offered.*

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize **from 5 to 10 per cent. profit** and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, &c., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

Subscriptions Received by Banks and Bankers, Agents for the Loan throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

☞**All descriptions of Government Securities Bought, Sold, or Exchanged, at our office and by Mail and Telegraph, at MARKET RATES.**

☞**Accounts of Banks, Bankers** and others received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and
Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Anniversary Celebration of the Battle of Antietam.

Enthusiastic Demonstration by the Boys in Blue.

20,000 Loyal Veterans at the Cooper Institute.

Torchlight Processions, Banners, Mottoes and Patriotic Addresses.

Speeches of Gens. Sickles, Pleasonton, Kilpatrick and Sharpe, Col. Dennis, and Senator Sherman.

One of the largest and most impressive political demonstrations ever witnessed in this City took place last night, in response to a call to the "Boys in Blue" to meet and give testimony, by their union, of their fidelity to the Republican standard, and their faith in the chosen representatives of Republican doctrine—GRANT and COLFAX. For hours before that named for the mass meeting at Cooper Institute, the streets were alive with the marshaling for the demonstration, and it was not until after midnight that their homes received the loyal veterans and the thousands of their followers.

The Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute.

In connection with the great demonstration of the Boys in Blue, a mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Loyal Veteran Grant Club, an organization comprising several thousand veteran soldiers, with Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON at the head. Long before the hour designated for the meeting, the doors leading to the large hall of the Institute were besieged by crowds of ladies and gentlemen waiting to gain an entrance. In less than ten minutes after the doors opened every seat in the hall was occupied, and long before the meeting was called to order the aisle and lobbies were densely packed, and thousands were unable to gain admission to the building. The interior of the hall was profusely decorated with flags of all sizes, and the coats-of-arms of the several States were suspended around the walls, those of Maine and Vermont occupying a conspicuous place over the speaker's desk. A full-length portrait of Gen. GRANT, and smaller portraits, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT ornamented the rear of the stage. Upon the platform were seated a large number of our prominent citizens, together with a score or more of ladies. Dodsworth's Band discoursed most excellent music for the audience while waiting the arrival of the officers of the meeting. At 8 o'clock precisely Gen. PLEASONTON, the President of the Club, came forward and called the meeting to order. He spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. PLEASONTON.

This being the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, the Loyal Veteran Grant Club of "Boys in Blue" propose opening the Presidential campaign of 1868 in favor of their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, GRANT and COLFAX. The campaign opens under the most favorable circumstances; on the right of the line the battle has already begun with successful results. Vermont and Maine have turned the enemy's flank in glorious style; the West is responding with monster mass meetings all over their wide domain, and it only remains for us here in the centre to make one strong, vigorous charge in November to complete the rout—horse, foot, and dragoons. The people are aroused to a thorough understanding of the momentous issues of this campaign. Therefore, the Democracy have avoided the main issue of their platform, and have skirmished with the subjects of finance, the public debt, and the alleged extravagance of Congress. They wish to turn the public mind from investigating the declarations contained in the platform of the Tammany Hall Convention of July last. Now, that the platform states that all acts of Congress, in reference to the South, and passed since LEE's surrender, and commonly known as the Reconstruction acts, are to be put aside as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and this declaration is thus made by the South in the hope of inaugurating a second rebellion. For WADE HAMPTON, who was a member to the Tammany Hall Convention, stated on his return to the South from that Convention, that he and his friends from the South had insisted upon that declaration being placed in the platform, and it was done as a concession to the South. Besides this, Gen. FRANK BLAIR, the nominee for the Vice-Presidency by the Tammany Hall Convention, also says, in his letter to Col. BRODHEAD of June the 30th, that the army is to be compelled to undo these usurpations, in the South, to disperse the carpet-bag State Governments and to allow the white people to reorganize their own governments. All of which means that when BLAIR and SEYMOUR are elected they will be the whole Government. No Congress or Supreme Court will be required. They will do the whole business themselves with the help of the army, which will be reorganized with sufficient rebel elements to carry out their programme. After the white people of the South have reorganized their own Governments; that is, after the rebels have reëstablished slavery, they will be recognized as loyal, and their debt paid, while the Union people and the Union debt is to be turned over to the tender mercies of unreconstructed rebels. Such is the platform the Democratic Party submit to the American people, and it is nothing more than a rebel platform; and for a rebel platform it is a very good one. WADE HAMPTON, who is the father of it, did the best he could under the circumstances. And his friends in the South wished to regain the power he had lost by their rebellion, and thought that by joining forces with the Democracy of the North it could be done. It was their last chance, and like drowning men they caught at straws. But they should not have forgotten the fifteen hundred thousand Union soldiers who put down the late rebellion, and are ready, able and willing to put down a second one, even if it does spring from a coalition of rebels, copperheads, and such uncertain Union men as were represented in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in this City in July last. What a sorry spectacle our old war friends presented in that Convention! How hard they labored to find a candidate for the Presidency! How they racked their brains with BASCOM's best Bourbon in the hopes of being inspired! but none came. They murmured something about their unimpaired confidence in and love for MCCLELLAN, and then threw themselves at the feet of the Tammany Convention, begging them for a candidate. The bold Sachems of Tammany, who like a Union soldier, or a man who has been in the Union Army, about as well as the devil likes holy water, could not forego this fine opportunity of playing Jupiter to the frogs, so, with grim humor, they named the man who had insisted for the last four years that our soldier boys of the Convention of July last were failures of the war, and only left them the alternative of playing the part of *Dogberry*, who was anxious to be written down an ass. Mark the contrast of this Convention and that glorious Convention which met in Chicago in May last. That Convention had but one purpose and object. They were determined that the principles for which they had fought, and suppressed the rebellion, should govern this country, and that the man who had represented these principles more fully than any other living man, should be their nominee for the Presidency. He was their first, last and only choice, and was nominated by acclamation; and to-day the loyal mass of this great Republic, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have accepted him as their standard-bearer for the next four years. In this the "Boys in Blue" were true to the Union, true to the cause for which they fought, true to themselves, and true to their illustrious comrade, Gen. GRANT. But it is not only the "Boys in Blue" and the Republican Party who desire to have Gen. GRANT for the next President of the United States; it is a large majority of the American people. They desire it, because they wish for peace and the perpetuation of our republican form of government. They are satisfied the calm, steady, immovable resolution and firmness which so distinguished the character of Gen. GRANT, with his preëminent devotion and loyalty, are the highest guarantees for the attainment of these objects. There are periods when it is vital to the existence of Republics, that representative men should direct and govern their public affairs. Already in our short history, three representative men have shaped and directed our destiny, and by their great personal qualifications have preserved to us our institutions. It was the character of WASHINGTON which enabled us to pass through the war of Revolution. For seven long weary years, we fought against great odds and with insufficient material of war. Often cast down, dispirited and disheartened, and sometimes despairing of success; but the heroism and grandeur of WASHINGTON inspired fresh hopes that finally resulted in peace, and laid the foundation of this great nation. Such services the people acknowledged by electing him twice to fill the office of President, with the proud appellation of the "Father of his Country—the first in war, the first in peace, and the first in the hearts of his countrymen." Again, when Gen. JACKSON was President, the nullification doctrine of CALHOUN, and the growing power of the Bank of the United States, threatened to overshadow, if not overthrow, our Government. But JACKSON, with the point of the sword, defeated the nullification, and his resistance to the Bank of the United States brought about one of the most bitter and exciting political contests ever seen in this country. The bank was beaten, but the victory was due to the indomitable courage, energy and intelligence of Gen. JACKSON and his intuitive perception of the desire of the people. He gave impulse to popular ideas, and soon, in his own person, and by his strong individuality, represented the national policy. The Democratic Party of the present day claim JACKSON as a party man; but his character was too strong and decided to be led by party. He used and controlled the Democratic Party for the benefit of the people. He maintained that gold and silver, and not greenbacks, should be the currency of the country, and the Democratic Party supported him in it. "BENTON's mint-drops," which gold and silver coin were then called, were as much discussed as PENDLETON and his greenbacks are now. The greenback question of to-day is the same issue which JACKSON and the Democratic Party put down as against the Whig Party and the United States Bank, and to-day JACKSON, were he alive, would be a Republican on that question. It is not likely that the people, after twenty years' experience, will reverse their decision. The third occasion for the necessity of a representative man as President occurred when the late lamented ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected to that office. The instincts of the people read trouble in the issues which were made by slavery by the people of the South on the subject of slavery. LINCOLN was therefore elected. Sprung from the people, identified with the great masses by thought, feeling, and association, he showed throughout his whole Presidential career that his sole desire was to do their will. Whenever he hesitated, it was either to gain time for public opinion to be formed, or to enable himself to ascertain its intents and purposes; and the moment he possessed those, his action was always prompt, vigorous and effective. These three men—WASHINGTON, JACKSON and LINCOLN—occupy the highest niches in the temple of fame as representatives of the progressive spirit of the times in which they lived, and to which they gave such great impulsion by their own powerful characters. We now come down to the present time, and I ask, has there ever been a period when a representative man was more needed in the Presidential office? At a time when the Democracy are demanding that all things that have been done in the South shall be reversed, and when that reversal is only to be a second appeal to arms by the men of the South who murdered our soldiers in cold blood at Port Pillow, and who starved them to death at Andersonville, does it not require of us to have a man for President whose record shows he never has nor never can yield to such demands? A man who, when he says *"Let us have Peace,"* can command it. Whose fame and glorious deeds are household words throughout the civilized world; who stands to-day before all Europe as the representative man of this broad land of America. Such a man the country requires for President, and such a man the people will have, and such a man they have found in the calm, self-possessed, self-reliant ULYSSES S. GRANT. When GRANT as President at the head of millions of loyal citizens declares "There must be peace," grim-visaged war, with the Seymours, and Blairs, and Hoffmans, the Wade Hamptons, Forrests, Toombs, and Cobbs, will shrink back into their hiding places and be heard no more, and a new era of national greatness will dawn upon us, and our happy country will truly become "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

At the conclusion of Gen. PLEASONTON's speech which was received with great applause, the Union Glee Club sang a couple of campaign songs, after which the Chairman introduced Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE, of Ulster County, who was greeted with applause.

SPEECH OF GEN. SHARPE.

He said that when he saw the Democrats trying to lure SHERMAN and then FARRAGUT into becoming their candidate, and finally getting on their knees to Chief-Justice CHASE, he felt humiliated at the spectacle. They had finally succeeded in getting for a candidate the man who when the war was in progress said he would send no more soldiers to the field. In opposition to him the Republicans have got GRANT for a candidate, and SHERMAN and SHERIDAN and FARRAGUT and SICKLES and PLEASONTON, and all the host of heroes who led our gallant boys on to victory and suppressed the rebellion. [Applause.] The Democrats harped about the debt contracted in putting down the rebellion. He would say to them that we had a right to make their brother Democrats down South pay the whole of this debt. [Applause.] We had a right to confiscate their property, to take their lands and houses in payment of the debt, but we had not done it. The speaker then proceeded to discuss and defend the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which the rebels and their friends in the North complain so loudly about. The only security the people had against the possible payment of the rebel debt out of the pockets of the loyal men of the country was this same Fourteenth Amendment. This, in fact, was one secret of the opposition to that amendment. The rebels and their bondholders in Great Britain yet hoped to see that debt paid by the United States Government. [At this point Gen. SICKLES made his appearance on the platform, and was greeted with prolonged and deafening cheers by the entire audience.] The speaker then alluded to the terms "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags," applied to the loyal men of the North by the rebels and their sympathizers in the North. He had been a "carpet-bagger;" Gen. PLEASONTON had been a "carpet-bagger;" there was a whole army of "carpet-baggers" who went down and overran the "sacred soil" of Virginia during the war. "Sacred soil!" It was indeed sacred soil now in no sarcastic sense, for it had been baptized with the blood of 100,000 loyal men. [Great applause.] The speaker then spoke of the disgraceful manner in which the Democratic papers were conducting the campaign, alluding particularly to the New-York *World.* [Hisses.] They had caught up all the slang phrases of their friends, the rebels, and were repeating them as arguments in behalf of modern Democracy. The chief argument of the *World* consisted in spelling loyal "l-o-i-l," and talking about "H. U." GRANT. [Laughter.] Referring to Democratic hatred of the poor, downtrodden African, he spoke of the assistance rendered by those humble patriots to our soldiers during the war; of the many marches and hardships in which they had borne our boys company; of the patriotic songs in which their voices had mingled with those of the "Boys in Blue," while on the march or in the tented field. He would never forget the inspiring song which he once heard those negroes sing while on the march:

> "In the beauty of the lily Christ was borne across the sea,
> In the beauty of the lily He transfigured you and me.
> As he died to make us holy, let us die to make us free."

[Great applause.] Gen. SHARPE closed his speech by urging his comrades to fall into line and make one more charge upon the rebel host under their great leader, who would bring lasting peace to the country after the 4th of March next.

The next speaker was Col. EDGAR W. DENNIS, Judge-Advocate, U. S. A. He was received with the most enthusiastic and prolonged cheers, and, after silence had been restored, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. DENNIS.

MR. PRESIDENT, FELLOW SOLDIERS, FELLOW CITIZENS: The glorious and hallowed memories which cluster thickly around this anniversary, in common with a hundred others consecrated in the bosoms of American loyalists, and doubly dear to the hearts of all soldiers of the Union, press upon us to-day, with their blood-bought lessons burning in letters of living light. Assembled here in the metropolis of the New World as representatives of the force which achieved triumph over a most wicked rebellion against the best Government that the sun ever shone upon, we are bound, before God and man, by our obligations and our self-respect, to take counsel together for the discharge of our duty, in view of a conjuncture in public affairs calculated to sharpen the admonitions which those memories convey. The victorious survivors of a conflict at once the most gigantic and the most momentous in the annals of time, we rally at the sound of the trump which warns us that our great work is threatened with undoing. "Dinna ye hear the slogan?" Aye! and with it come voices of solemn and thrilling power. From every country churchyard where the midnight dews mingle with the mother's tears over the grave of her patriot boy; from the maimed wearers of thousands of empty sleeves—speechless mementoes and monitors of a historic post; from the hovering spirits liberated from a living death at Andersonville; from all the host of sainted heroes who died that the nation might not perish; from all these, come to us imploring whispers which conjure us not to let the judgment of battle be reversed, nor the surrender at Appomatox, Court House go for naught. Such are the impressive exhortations under which the soldiers who put down the rebellion approach the consideration of the issues involved in the first Presidential election occurring after the war. They would be false to the shining record upon which Heaven has smiled approval, if they did not feel the profoundest interest in a canvass in which is being argued the appeal of the lost cause of treason. If they are no longer in the military service, they are outraged by the bad faith of their adversaries in renewing hostilities in violation of the covenants of that surrender which enabled them to go home saying, "Let us have peace!" If they are still in the army, they are under peculiarly sacred obligations to see to it that no harm comes to the Republic. For all the claims that are recognized by honor among men demand unflinching civil fidelity in the military servants of the nation. Shame—foul shame, upon him who assumes that by becoming a regular officer he abdicates his duty as an elector in a country "where the will of the people is the law of the land!" Every citizen holds himself in readiness to be a soldier—no soldier ceases to be a citizen. When any place or commission, civil or military, high or low, is accompanied by conditions requiring the incumbent to submit to political emasculation, that place cannot be filled by a patriot. The respect of all whose good opinion we ought to value will be best gained by preserving the integrity of our political manhood. I earnestly appeal to every officer and soldier of the army to indignantly repudiate the monstrous doctrine which would preclude him from voting, or from privately expressing or publicly proclaiming, in candor and frankness, the reasons which influence his vote or which may influence the votes of others. It can never be inconsistent with our duty to decorously and honorably participate in popular elections where the welfare of our country is concerned; and I hold that we should yield to no class of citizens in feeling ourselves at home wherever the principles of civil liberty and republican government are advocated and maintained. The traveler who visits Thermopylæ is shown the ruins of the monument which for more than two thousand years commemorated the gratitude of Greece for the self-sacrificing devotion of the Spartan band who offered up their lives to save the liberties of their people. Such was the measure of classical recognition of the deserts of patriotic valor. In our war for the Union, there is scarcely a defile or mountain pass, from the Potomac to the Gulf, but has been the scene of exploits as heroic and fortitude as memorable as those which immortalized the comrades of LEONIDAS. The only monument desired for such services is the lasting peace of the country, secured by pledges guaranteeing human rights. Such a monument—more enduring than brass or marble—the loyalty of the nation, through its constitutional exponents, has undertaken to build, resting it upon the solid foundation of simple justice. Proceeding with "malice toward none, with charity toward all;" exacting none of the forfeitures of life or property which treason had incurred. Congress has invited the disorganized States to rehabilitate themselves in accordance with the plain, just, cardinal principle that the always loyal should control in reconstruction. And now comes the Democratic Party, and not only forbids the completion of this work, but virtually denounces all proceedings which imply that the rebellion was wrong, or that crushing it was right. Four years ago, the wish being father to the thought, that party declared the war a failure; and they have ever since incessantly tried to make it so. Now, when that party calls in a red-handed rebel cavalry man to construct its platform and reform its creed, who goes home to boastfully predict that treason will yet gain by Democratic votes what it failed to secure by arms—the brother of the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency avows his doubts whether it was not a mistake to coerce the South. At this rate, how long before it will be announced as Democratic doctrine that to fight for the Union was a crime? How soon will the Democratic Party, if in power, set up in every Thermopylæ of the land a tablet inscribed "Here fell, at the hands of chivalric warriors, so many of Lincoln's hirelings." How long, with the Democratic Party in power, before the traveler will find upon the site of the prison-pen, at Andersonville a slab with the legend: "Here twelve thousand Yankees were starved to deserved death by high-toned Southern gentlemen?" Comrades, those of us who have been on duty in the rebel States know full well how much need there was of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and our daily experience and observation have taught us what condition of things would be brought about by withdrawing from loyalists there the protection to be secured by allowing all the always loyal to vote. We know that to do so, would be to ungratefully and wantonly turn over our only friends, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of the most ferocious fiends that walk the earth in form of men. We know that reconstruction was not unjust in its disfranchisement, and that the ratio debarred was, by actual enumeration, less than that which habitually abstains from voting. We know the aims and instincts of those who oppose reconstruction. We know that, whatever may be the case in New-York, in South Carolina, at all events, the words Democrat and rebel are synonymous terms. We know that the primary article of the Democratic creed, as we have seen it exemplified, is "wherever you see a right enjoyed by a black man, strike it down." We know that the colored race, whose freedom—conferred by the Government, and, therefore, to be guaranteed by the Government—has rendered their lives no longer precious to owners as valuable property, will, without the defence of the ballot, be practically reënslaved; that we have seen them excluded from the jury-box, and from the witness-stand, subjected to cunningly devised enactments which made them serfs, subjected to peculiar vagrant laws designed to render freedom worse than servitude; cheated, whipped, shot down like dogs. We know that when the high-toned Southern Democrat, with such devotion to the Constitution as Gen. LEE feels to-day, and just such as he was evincing six years ago to-day, talks about "letting the relations of the two races adjust themselves," he means that he wants back again the luxury of the prerogatives of begetting and wal'oping his own niggers. We know that the lying insinuation that the black man does not know how to vote, means merely that he don't know how to vote the Democratic ticket; just as the lying cry that the blacks won't work means merely that they won't work without pay. We know, too, that

> "In the gain or loss of one race,
> All the rest have equal claim."

We know that, without the protection afforded by the ballot in the hands of all the always loyal, the white Unionists will continue to be hunted like wild beasts; that the scattered faithful few who kept their allegiance to the Union and guided our columns, and, when the old flag came over the hills at last, crept forth from their hiding-places in caves and swamps, and hugged the knees of our soldiers, and shed tears of joy, crying "Glory to God!"—that these have been and are daily assailed by their revengeful rebel neighbors; their property burned and destroyed, and themselves hung upon the trees that shade their own dwellings; and that, if the Democracy have sway, mouldering ashes and bleaching bones will soon be all that will remain to mark the abode of the murdered and tell of the crime by which they died. With such knowledge shall we join hands with those who seek the control of the Government which they failed to destroy, and who promise to inaugurate revolution and bloody strife by forcibly overturning the loyal Governments of the South? Or, shall we adhere to the organization which bears aloft as its motto the words of our illustrious commander, "Let us have peace?" Shall we concur in a virtual acknowledgment that the great tragedy through which we have passed was after all only a farce? Shall we acquiesce in declaring the greatest struggle of the ages only a mockery? Shall the concentrated fruits of the battles for freedom in all time turn out but "Dead Sea fruit—fair to the eye, but ashes to the taste?" The disbanded soldier-peasantry of Tyrol were accustomed to rally for the protection of their Province, in response to signal-fires kindled far up the mountains, in whose fastnesses they dwelt, and the lighting of which betokened the presence of danger and readiness to meet it. As flash answered flash through the midnight sky, the hardy patriots mustered simultaneously in every position of value, so that in whatever valley the foe appeared, armed men sprang out of the ground to confront and expel him, and to watch with eagle vigilance the safety of the State. Let us emulate their prudent—their glorious example. Our brethren, the Green Mountain Boys, have telegraphed us, from the rock-bound summits of their home, their message of "All's well." And now, from the lofty and isolated summit of Katahdin, gleam tidings from the noble sons of Maine, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." Next, the rugged peaks of the Alleghanies will shine with the signal fires of the heroes of the Keystone State. The skirmishing all along the line is resulting in our favor. Let us be prepared to close with the hostile hosts, in the general engagement of the 3d of November, with such unbroken and dauntless ranks that an easy victory may confirm and establish finally and irreversibly the triumph of the great principles of liberty and justice which we have upheld during four years of war; for which we are prepared always and everywhere to pledge our lives, our fortunes and our honor; and of which we recognize the illustrious exponent in our matchless leader, of whom, and of whom alone, since WASHINGTON, it may truly be said that he stands, to-day, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

At the close of Col. DENNIS' speech, there were cries for "SICKLES," in response to which the Chairman said it was not necessary to introduce to a New-York audience the next speaker, as he was well known to all. His name was Gen. SICKLES. As Gen. SICKLES stepped forward to the desk he was greeted with tremendous cheers, the whole audience rising to their feet and calling for cheers for the "hero of Gettysburg," cheers for Gen. SICKLES, &c. After quiet was restored, Gen. SICKLES spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MAJOR-GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

MR. PRESIDENT AND COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: If anything could compensate me for coming here to-night in my present condition of ill-health, it would be the cheers that I heard from the voice of thousands as I approached this hall, and the hearty and generous welcome I have received from this thronged and myriad assemblage. Under ordinary circumstances—[here Gen. KILPATRICK came upon the stand, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers on being recognized by the audience]—under ordinary circumstances I would find less gratification in addressing an assemblage of soldiers upon political topics. We all wished that at the close of the war, when the armies and the fleets were disbanded, that no military element should enter into our political discussion, or into the organization of parties; and if all sections of the country and all classes of people and all parties had consented, as it was to be expected of them, to abide by the issue of the conflict which had just closed, we should not to-day behold the unusual spectacle—because there would have been no necessity for it—of soldiers and sailors combined once more to preserve as citizens at the ballot-box what they won in the field with the bayonet and the sword. [Applause.] At the close of the war GRANT paroled all the surrendered rebel armies. Congress offered to the rebel States the reorganization of their own Commonwealths. They were tendered in the Constitutional Amendment the same constitutional protection and the same law that were accepted in New-York, that Massachusetts accepted, and Pennsylvania accepted, that twenty-one loyal States accepted. This offer was rejected by every rebel State except Tennessee. Tennessee proving herself to be loyal at heart, accepting the issues of the war frankly and in good faith, was instantly admitted back to the Union. [Applause.] The rebel States, maintaining an attitude of sullen resistance, immediately proceeded to ally themselves to the Democratic Party, and, unhappily for the repose of the country, the Democratic Party, eager for power and forgetful of patriotism, accepted the fatal alliance; and this it is that brings together the soldiers of the old army and the sailors of the old fleets. Thus it is, because the soldiers and the sailors and the patriotic people of this country see that the rebel bullet is transformed into the Democratic ballot. It is time for us, comrades, to come together, and stand together, shoulder to shoulder, when we see a great party, gaining the possession and control of the Government, take the hand of FORREST, fresh from the massacre of Fort Pillow, and turn round to our honored chieftain and call him a butcher! It is time for us to come together once more when we see JEFF. DAVIS making the tour of Europe, and remember where LINCOLN lies. [Sensation.] It is time for us to take counsel with each other when we see Congress, in a spirit of magnanimity, pardon a thousand rebels. Then behold the Legislature of Georgia expel, in violation of law and of right, all the loyal members duly elected to it, and place in their seats the rebels who were not elected. Indeed, my friends, we had a right to expect that something would be done to make treason odious and to punish traitors. But only one thing yet has been done to make treason odious—it has been received into Tammany Hall, and covered with the mantle of the Democracy. [Laughter and applause.] Not only has a spirit of magnanimity been shown by our Government and our commanders and our people to the South, but even the Republican Party, in the spirit of candor, going back to the old traditions and the better days of the Democracy, have adopted a good many of their true and patriotic doctrines. But it is a singular fact that no sooner does the Republican Party adopt one of the true dogmas of the Democratic faith, than instantly the Democratic leaders denounce and abandon it. For example, in 1861, when we were threatened with secession, the Republican Party took the ground of JACKSON, the great Democratic leader, that the Union must and shall be preserved, [applause,] and Mr. BUCHANAN [hisses] and Mr. PENDLETON [hisses] began immediately to speculate and to calculate which would be the greater misfortune, successful rebellion or successful coercion; and the Republican Party was denounced for its efforts to put down by force rebellion that began in violence! Passing on to a later time, as soon as peace was declared, the Republican Party endeavored to restore the currency of the country to a gold and silver basis, adopting the financial maxims of BENTON and of WRIGHT and VAN BUREN. Immediately the Democratic leaders bring forward PENDLETON, the impersonation of greenbacks, and make their party a shinplaster party, [laughter and applause,] proposing to issue two thousand millions of paper, and, while they prate of economy and low prices for the people, put forward a financial scheme that every school-boy in political economy knows must double the price of everything that a mechanic has to buy, and, instead of lightening the burdens of the people, adds six hundred millions of additional expenditure to the national exchequer. We had often heard, and a good many of us believed, that the Democratic Party respected labor, and desired to uphold its dignity and its independence, and we endeavored, those of us in military command as well as those in Congress, in civil authority—when slavery was abolished, we endeavored to put the freedman in possession of civil rights; we endeavored to enable him to protect his civil rights in the only way a freeman can protect his civil rights—by the possession of the ballot. [Applause.] And then we hear from WADE HAMPTON, a distinguished Democratic leader, the formal announcement to the laboring men of South Carolina that they must vote the Democratic ticket or starve. But we did suppose, however, we had been disappointed in the refusal of the Democrats to accept any of their own doctrines when we presented them for adoption; he did suppose that when GRANT, in accepting the nomination, accepted it on a platform of peace—then we certainly did look for a large accession of Democratic strength; for we all knew that they had been for peace throughout the war. [Laughter.] We see, my friends, throughout the South a determination to wage a war of extermination against what are called the carpet-baggers. Who are these carpet-baggers? They are Northern people who, in the exercise of an undoubted constitutional right, have settled in the Southern States since the war. They are discharged soldiers, mechanics, merchants, schoolmasters, railroad employes—thousands and tens of thousands of people who, to better their condition, exercised the right of emigration to those States. And what do we see? Mr. HOWELL COBB, a rebel General, declares a war of extermination against them, and not only against them, but against any of the Southern people who presume to espouse the doctrines and principles of the Republican Party. And this war of extermination is echoed by FRANK BLAIR, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency. [Hisses at the mention of BLAIR's name.] It is taken up by FORREST and TOOMBS, and the cry goes along from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. My friends, there are several kinds of carpet-baggers we have seen in this country within the past few years. The rebels sent a few of their sort of carpet-baggers here to New-York during the war. [Laughter.] They came mysteriously, with their black bags, containing a very small amount of clean linen, and a very large quantity of combustible material, and with this latter they undertook to fire our hotels and burn our City. Well, there are some very distinguished rebel carpet-baggers sojourning abroad. JOHN SLIDELL is one, in Paris, BENJAMIN is another, and he carries, I believe, a green carpet-bag now. [Laughter.] Brick POMEROY is a carpet-bagger. [Applause and laughter.] The Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, Mr. BELMONT, is a carpet-bagger from the Rhine. [Laughter and applause.] Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN is a very fair specimen of the carpet-baggers from old Ireland, who have taken possession of the City Government, [laughter,] and if O'GORMAN's carpet-bag is not full yet, it must be a very big one, or else he has failed to profit by his opportunities, which no one suspects. [Renewed laughter and applause.] And then there is GEORGE SANDERS, the carpet-bagger of the rebellion, who wanders over Europe with or without a carpet-bag, according to circumstances. [Great Laughter.] But our Northern carpet-baggers belong to a somewhat different race. The whole West was peopled by a race of carpet-baggers. WILLIAM PENN was a carpet-bagger of the right sort. DANIEL BOONE, of Kentucky, LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS [applause], of Illinois; they were all carpet-baggers. And you find that our country, North, East, and West, has been peopled by an emigration of carpet-baggers. [Applause.] The *May Flower* brought a colony of carpet-baggers [applause] and landed them on the shores of New-England. WILLIAM the Conqueror took some Norman carpet-baggers over to England, and captured it, [applause,] and founded a nation that has sent its carpet-baggers forth all over the world, most of which they own, or propose to own. [Laughter.] Our carpet-baggers carry intelligence and civilization and enterprise wherever they go, and they are not to be barred out or excluded from the South at rebel dictation. [Applause.] Has it come to this, that in three years after the war it is a question to be decided at the ballot-box, and perhaps to be enforced by the bayonet, whether or not a Northern man has a right to live in a Southern State? If this be a serious question, as recent events have shown us it is, it is high time that GRANT should not only be Commander-in-Chief of the army, but that he should be President of the United States. [Applause.] And this brings me to a brief review of the candidates presented to the people. SEYMOUR [hisses] you all know. I know him well. [Laughter.] He says his friends have plunged him into a sea of trouble. [A voice: "Watermelons."] I suppose they sent him one, because they knew he was addicted sometimes to *melon*-choly. [Laughter.] I say I know him well, and I am not here to disparage him in any unjust sense. I desire to accord to him all that can be fairly claimed for him. He is certainly a smart politician; but he oftener outmanœuvers his associates than his adversaries. [Laughter.] His nomination was a triumph of political intrigue, the reward of a successful politician. Gov. SEYMOUR is a man of words, of phrases. He has filled two offices—two local employments—member of the Legislature and Governor of New-York—never holding office under the Federal Government, never in Congress, never abroad—he is distinguished for his provincial views of public affairs. His speeches, and they are almost innumerable upon every political topic, abound in efforts to excite discontent against the National Government, and it is one of the remarkable phases of his character, and of his policy, that he seems to have a natural hatred for the National Government of the United States. His speeches, and likewise his essays, abound in attempts to excite national jealousies between different sections of our Union; and he is especially ill-pleased with everything that comes from New-England, and I suppose nothing has ever displeased him more than the recent misconduct of Maine in the election. [Laughter and applause.] Gov. SEYMOUR, in 1861, was unable to decide whether successful rebellion or successful coercion would be the greater calamity. GRANT, about that same time, drew his sword, and proposed to cut the knot. SEYMOUR, in 1863, as you remember, came to New-York, derided our disappointments, sneered at our reverses, and proclaimed that the doctrine of public necessity was as good a doctrine for a mob as for a Government; and then he pointed to his mob and defied LINCOLN to reinforce our decimated armies by conscription! At that same moment, GRANT was before Vicksburg, toiling day and night, through forty days and forty nights, to achieve what he did achieve—one of the greatest victories of modern warfare. [Loud applause.] When asked how long he would stay before Vicksburg, he made a very short speech—he said: "I shall stay till I take it." [Loud applause.] In 1864, SEYMOUR went to Chicago, and his reflections and speeches about the war and about the National Government culminated in a resolution passed by the Chicago Convention, when he and his associates solemnly declared that the war was a failure. But there were some brave men in the field who resolved that it should not be a failure. [Applause.] And so, while SEYMOUR snarled at the draft, and sneered at our reverses, and snivelled over our taxes, FARRAGUT [applause] lashed to the main-top of his flagship, destroyed the last rebel fleet in the Gulf. THOMAS—not *ad interim* THOMAS, but the real THOMAS, [laughter and applause,] crushed HOOD's army before Nashville. SHERMAN [cheers] marched to the sea. SHERIDAN [enthusiastic cheers] swept through the Valley of the Shenandoah; and GRANT, silent and stern, through battle and siege, toiled night and day, through carnage and death, to victory and peace. [Great applause.] GRANT is a man of work. While SEYMOUR makes speeches GRANT fights battles and wins victories. [Applause.] While SEYMOUR suggests compromises and the cessation of hostilities, to talk with the enemy, GRANT demands unconditional surrender. [Loud cheers.] At Paducah, where GRANT first showed his genius for command, he saved Kentucky to the Union by a march. At Belmont, when surrounded by the enemy, and asked if he would not have to give up, he said, "No, we will cut our way out as we cut our way in." [Renewed cheering.] At Shiloh, when asked by BUEL if he had transports enough in case it became necessary to retreat, to carry off his forces, GRANT answered: "I have not despaired of whipping them, yet." But, when pressed by BUEL, and told that the transports he had would not take more than ten thousand men across the river, GRANT answered him in a way worthy of a Spartan: "If I have to retreat, ten thousand will be all I shall need transports for." [Great applause.] GRANT's character must be sought for always in his acts; SEYMOUR's in what he has not done. [Laughter.] GRANT, in 1865, after he had achieved the final overthrow of the rebellion, illustrated incidentally the magnanimity and generosity of his character. After he had paroled LEE and his army, and laid down the basis for the action of other things, he was asked by President JOHNSON how soon the time would come when LEE, and HAMPTON, and FORREST and others would be punished. GRANT replied, "Not until they break their paroles." [Cheers.] In 1866, when the unhappy conflict between the President and Congress had begun, GRANT gave the weight of his counsels on the side of the people, and said to the President, "A true Government is that in which the will of the people is the law of the land—[cheers]—and I beg that their voices may be heard." [Cheers.] In 1868 he was presented as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States—not for any services that he has rendered to a party; not as a politician; but as the savior of his country, and for the services he has rendered to America. [Great cheering.] Oh! but we are told immediately by the Democratic leaders that the attention of the people must be entirely withdrawn from all that has occurred during the past seven years and fixed upon debt and taxation; and Mr. SEYMOUR presents to us vast columns of figures, and endeavors to show that he is as capable of managing the debt as GRANT was to manage columns of soldiers. Mr. SEYMOUR, being aware, I suppose, that figures are generally, and naturally, dull, has attempted to impart to them the interest of fiction. Not able with the eloquence of GLADSTONE to impart a charm even to statistics, he has endeavored to make his figures lively by filling them with unscrupulous exaggerations and unstinted misrepresentations. He was full of sympathy with the bondholders just before the nomination, but forgot to tell them, as he has ostentatiously announced since the PENDLETON platform was adopted by Tammany Hall, that he had never owned a bond in his life. [Laughter.] So that, you see his sympathy with the bondholders is very much like the sympathy he now professes for the soldiers, when, throughout the war he leant all his influence to deny them the poor privilege at the front of the battle. [Cheers.] Mr. SEYMOUR seems to think that his only chance for success is to impress the people with a deep sense of the misfortune they suffered by incurring a large debt to save their Government. I think I cannot do better than commend to him the example of that undertaker mentioned by DICKENS—a very diffident undertaker, who, out of delicacy, always forebore to inquire after the health of any of his friends, lest they might suspect him of being less anxious for their longevity than for a job in his line of business. [Laughter.] And then along comes Mr. PENDLETON. He goes all the way to Maine with his columns of figures. What has he been calculating? He went all the way to Maine to tell the people that the war for the rebellion had cost him $74 28—[laughter]—that considerable sum being Mr. PENDLETON's personal share of public debt. [Laughter.] And this is what the Democracy call a statesman! What an employment it was, to be sure, for a statesman—to calculate to a farthing in dollars and cents how much the preservation of their Government and the Union had cost the people! What a glow of generous delight must have suffused the face of the arithmetician when he had done his sum! Imagine BENJAMIN FRANKLIN counting the cost of the Declaration of Independence! Think of WILLIAM PITT counting the pennies Waterloo cost England! Imagine CARNOT calculating the value of the life DESSAIX gave to France on the field of Marengo! And then look at this statesman, Mr. PENDLETON, carefully computing the coppers the rebellion cost their pockets. [Laughter.] New-Yorkers will never forget the noble lives sacrificed on many a field in the war for the Union. No gold can compensate the mother for the son she lost at Antietam, nor the orphans for the father who went down in the *Cumberland.* [Sensation.] It was reserved for Mr. PENDLETON to recount his pecuniary bereavements and to display them before the assembled multitudes he addressed in a New-England patriotic State. Let me here, then, in the names of the soldiers and sailors—they who have already made unnumbered sacrifices—offer such consolation as I can to this bereaved peacemen, and I do offer them, in the name of the soldiers and sailors, to indemnify them, one and all, for their sympathies at $74 28 a head, payable in Confederate money. [Laughter.] My friends, it is too late to ask the people of this country to divert their attention from the great issues before us and the consequences that hang upon our actions in the contest now pending. It is too late to divert them from what is graver, to these mere secondary questions of debt and taxation. We know full well the great cost of the war after the suppression of the rebellion; and we know that the rebels, now in the Democratic Party, and who complain of this taxation and debt, put every dollar of the burden on us. [Cheers.] We know that Gov. SEYMOUR himself, by his action at the Chicago Convention, in declaring that the war was a failure, and in the encouragement he thereby gave to the rebellion, added $1,000,000,000 to the public debt. What a mistake, therefore, for him and his associates to taunt us with the cost of the sacrifice their own folly and their own crimes have put upon us. The people of this country see and appreciate the necessity of retaining in loyal hands the Government that the Confederate Democracy showed itself unable to preserve. Financial policy, to be sure! Why, do you not remember when Mr. HOWELL COBB, now Gen. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, was Secretary of the Treasury with the Democratic Party the last time it was in power, he found our credit high, strong; he found our Treasury filled; he left us bankrupt, no credit, and without a dollar in the Treasury? And he, to-day, is the leader of that same party that proposes to resume control of the Government, and perhaps restore Mr. COBB to the charge of our finances. [Laughter.] Why, I would as soon think if FLOYD were living, of putting him again in charge of the arsenals and the armies, and TOUSEY in charge of the navy, and then I would find, when we come to look for moneys, as we found when we came to look for armies and ships, that they had too been placed at the service of the rebellion. I have had recently very striking specimens of the confidence of the public in Democratic financiers. Some few weeks ago Hon. WM. M. TWEED was elected director in the Erie Railroad; and as soon as this distinguished financier and statesman had taken his seat the stock fell sixteen per cent. [Laughter.] Now, if Mr. WM. TWEED, the distinguished municipal financier, causes the stock of a respectable railroad corporation, worth many millions, to fall sixteen per cent., what would be the effect of our State securities to elect the chief of the ring, of which Mr. TWEED is a member, as Governor of New-York, and the High Priest of Tammany Hall as President of the United States? [Laughter and cheers.] There is an arithmetical problem that I commend to Mr. PENDLETON, who is so fond of doing sums; and I don't think that even Mr. SEYMOUR, with all his imagination, could ever state the financial ruin that would follow. No, my friends, the people will not pause to read Mr. SEYMOUR's figures about the expenditures, which have already been demonstrated to be entitled to no credence or respect; nor will they listen to his homilies about taxation; for they know full well that the Democratic Party is not more trustworthy to reduce the expenditures of the Government than it was found to be capable of preserving the Union in the hands of Mr. BUCHANAN. What impudence, for them to ask, indeed, to be put in power, to restore a Union. When they entered power in 1856 our people were prosperous, strong and happy, and Mr. BUCHANAN left the Government with the Union shattered, and, but for the exertions of the Republican Party and Mr. LINCOLN, destroyed. We look forward to the administration of GRANT. [Great cheering.] The people, we are told, want a change. Well, the Republican Party will accommodate them. They will give them a change from JOHNSON to GRANT. [Renewed cheering.] The Democratic Party proposes to change from JOHNSON to SEYMOUR. Ill-natured people might say that the remedy was worse than the disease, [laughter;] but, I do not like to be ill-natured, and will only say that I do not discover that that would be any change at all. GRANT we know and can trust. SEYMOUR, if we had another rebellion, would hesitate what to do with it. GRANT would lead it to death. [Cheers.] GRANT will put honest men into office. GRANT will reward the great soldiers and sailors who deserved of their country what we could give them. GRANT is as well known by his Lieutenants as he is by his victories. He will bring around him patriotic, enlightened and loyal advisers. His foreign policy will command respect on all occasions. At home, protection, order, prosperity and peace will bless our land. [Cheers.] Oh! my friends, let me ask you to remember the brave men who have been sacrificed that we may have the privilege here to-night of organizing, and resolving that we will preserve the Union they defended in war. Think of them, strewn in every valley and along every hill side throughout the South. Listen to their voices, as the heaving sod lifts, that they may speak to us. They tell us, comrades, brothers, "Defend and preserve the Union we died to save."

The speaker then retired amidst tremendous applause.

REMARKS OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

The next speaker introduced was Senator SHERMAN, who was greeted with rounds of applause. He said that he could not refuse, in return for the kindness he had received, to present himself before the audience, but not to make a speech. He was literally a carpet-bagger, on his way to look after ANDREW JOHNSON. [Applause.] Yet he brought them a message of joy and glad tidings, and he was sure he was no false prophet when he predicted that Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania would follow the lead of Maine and Vermont. [Applause.] These States would show their preference for Gen. GRANT at the November election. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. KILPATRICK.

The next speaker was Gen. KILPATRICK. He said: I need not tell you that I am proud and happy to be with you once again. Standing before you, as I have often done before, yet under circumstances vastly different, a strange and long unknown feeling comes across my heart—a feeling such as I remember to have experienced in years gone by, when the bugle and drum called us to arms, and boot to boot, and elbows touching to the right, with firm, undaunted hearts you marched to battle and to victory. Now, as then, when on some glorious field you rallied to the bugle's sound, and, with an enthusiasm such as the world never surpassed rode and trampled down your foe, I am forced to cry out God bless the brave soldier. You waded through seas of blood to save the Union and the institutions of our fathers, and now, when peace has come and ruin threatens us in another form, you are the first to rally to your country's call. It was your action and your votes that gave to us the victory in New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania in 1865, and it will be your action and your votes in the present contest that will stem the tide of rebel victory and roll it foaming back upon the foe. The progress of events during the last eight years has taught us many pleasant as well as painful lessons; and we have advanced more rapidly in the great principles of nationality and true civilization than and other country since nations first were born; and should we reckon time by the usual tide marks of human events, we would reckon the months of the past eight years as years, the years as decades, and the decades as centuries. Among the things that we have best learned, and perhaps the most important of them all, is the fact that we cannot always abide by honored theories, nor may implicitly rely upon the experience of the past. Our fathers, honored by their names, did well, but we their children should do better than they. They gave to us the Declaration of Independence. They gave us the Constitution of the United States, which answered well its great purpose; but we have rewritten and purified the one, and made a living reality of the other. The Democratic Party, as each great reformation is effected, forgetting that we do not occupy the same position as in the weak and cowardly days of JAMES BUCHANAN, cry out, "Beware! you are trampling on the Constitution." That sacred document was good enough for our fathers, and it ought to be good enough for us." But it was not good enough for us. It was made the pretext for tolerating slavery; but now, thanks be to Heaven, there are no slaves, but 3,000,000 of freedmen, who had a right to have inserted in that instrument an article that should guarantee to them all the rights and privileges enjoyed by white citizens. That article has been inserted. We have amended the Constitution of our fathers, and will amend it again, and will insert article after article so long as the welfare of our country demands, as the bad conduct of the unrepentant rebels South and the Copperhead Democracy of the North makes it necessary. We will not be tied down to paper laws unchangable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, but we will amend and enact in the cause of justice until our country is in every sense a land of freedom, and peace and prosperity has returned to the land. Speaking of the superiority of the Union arms the General said the rebels were chagrined and disappointed as the war progressed and victory after victory crowned the efforts of the loyal men. It was said by some that the war was a failure! When ROBERT LEE had notified the rebel Congress that to hold Richmond was to sacrifice his army. The war a failure, when JOE JOHNSON, the only other hope of the Confederacy, had been displaced from command because he had confessed that he could not hold Atlanta nor give SHERMAN open battle! Virginia was already ours, the Mississippi ours, Kentucky, Tennessee and hundreds of miles of mountain, river and valley had been wrested from the enemy, and the Government, after the long and costly struggle had crushed the rebellion without a single foreign loan, and yet these Copperheads declared the war a failure! And so it was for them and their friends at the South.

The General then gave a scathing description of the Democratic Party of to-day, denouncing it as the embodiment of all the traitorous designs which actuated the rebellion, and concluding with a stirring address to the veterans of the Union army.

At the conclusion of Gen. KILPATRICK's speech the meeting adjourned.

The Outside Meeting.

Two stands for speakers, gaily decorated with Chinese lanterns, had been erected in the square facing Cooper Institute, and at each end of the square was a powerful Calcium light. Around the stands were placed the fireworks, which were intended to be displayed later in the evening. As early as seven o'clock, a crowd commenced to collect in the square, who waited patiently for nearly an hour, for the arrival of speakers at the stands. During this time the scene was somewhat enlivened by a display of rockets, and by the explosions of Mr. EDGE's salute-firer. From time to time detached Boys in Blue Clubs, with flaring torches, passed through the square on their way to their rendezvous. The first Club that passed trailed with them two large brass cannon. About 8:30 o'clock a portion of the Committee of Arrangements appeared on the principal stand, and the meeting having been called to order, Capt. NELSON was nominated as presiding officer. By this time the whole square was packed full—not a vacant space could be seen, and it may be safely estimated that 10,000 persons were present. The porch of Cooper Institute and the windows of the buildings around were also crowded.

Capt. NELSON having assumed the office of Chairman, made a brief address, and then introduced Col. WAGSTAFF, who followed in a short and stirring speech in favor of the election of Gen. GRANT. It became evident, however, before the Colonel had finished his speech, that a large number of Democrats had got possession of the space around the stand, and that all who might attempt to speak would do so under difficulties. Mr. LAMBERT was next introduced to the audience, but so soon as his name was pronounced a yell of displeasure broke forth from the crowd, which continued almost uninterruptedly for nearly an hour. Shortly after Mr. LAMBERT appeared, some one set fire to the piece of fireworks near the principal stand, representing an engagement between two forts. This distracted the attention of the crowd for a short time, but they soon returned to the charge. Mr. LAMBERT, finding it impossible to speak, retired, and Dr. MOORE appeared, but met with no better success than his predecessor. At this time the Fifteenth Precinct Police formed behind the stand, made a charge upon the noisy and turbulent crowd around, and drove them off. They soon returned, however, and persisted in hooting any speaker that attempted to address them. Col. E. T. MORGAN, one of the Marshals of the procession, succeeded in making a short speech, in which he besought his audience to remember the services rendered by the Boys in Blue during the war, and to give their representatives a fair hearing.

Col. H. E. TREMAINE, of Gen. SICKLES' staff, and Col. BADGER, followed in brief addresses, which were very imperfectly heard.

By this time a very large number of the Clubs had arrived in the square, preparatory to forming for the procession, their torches lighting up the faces of the crowd and the surrounding buildings with fine effect.

At the stand near Clinton Hall the crowd was of a rather more orderly character than that around the principal stand. Col. J. W. MARSHALL presided. Addresses were made by Gen. GATES, Hon. E. G. SQUIER and Major-Gen. SHARP.

The Fireworks.

The serried torches of the Boys in Blue, looking at a distance like a sea of flame, finally dispersed, and a still more brilliant scene succeeded. The magnificent fireworks burst upon the vision in purple, crimson, blue and gold. Suns whirled and rockets threw their flames aloft. Old Fortress Monroe loomed to the sight, shining as she never shone before, while around her were glittering men-of-war bending proudly to the breeze. The glaring *Merrimac* suddenly appeared and rushed toward them. The *Congress* and the *Cumberland* sunk, when the little *Monitor*, stealing to the view, launched shining shot into the formidable monster. The balls flew like meteors between the combatting vessels for several minutes, when a cessation and flight ensued on the part of the rebel *Merrimac*, and both belligerents faded into darkness. The scene was watched with intense interest and delight on the part of the crowd, and shouts of triumph were sent up as the *Merrimac* retired from the combat. The names of GRANT and COLFAX then shone in letters of wondrous light, and were received with tumultuous hurrahs. When these had faded, the immense multitude quietly dispersed, and thus peacefully closed one of the greatest political demonstrations ever seen in the City of New-York.

The Procession of the Boys in Blue.

While the main hall in the Cooper Institute was being rapidly filled by those desirous of listening to the speakers announced to be present, the New-York Boys in Blue assembled in Fifth-avenue for the purpose of moving in solid column through our streets, and so add to the enthusiasm of the night. The various City Clubs, from Yorkville to the Battery, were on the move at an early hour, and the streets were soon rendered brilliant by the undulating lines of torches carried by the Boys in Blue, and they rendezvoused in Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and formed in acting brigades, with the right of each resting on Fifth-avenue. As each command was completed the several blocks in the neighborhood were surrounded by living lines of fire, and the picturesque uniforms of the Boys rendered the scene a very effective one. At 8:40 o'clock the order to move was given, and the head of the column promptly wheeled into Fifth-avenue, and the route of march at once taken up. The procession moved down the avenue in admirable shape, each of the acting brigades joining the main body as they were severally uncovered. As the corner of Eighth-street was gained, the column moved toward Broadway, which thoroughfare was rapidly crossed, and the Boys in Blue soon found themselves plunging through the crowds surrounding the

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

PRODUCERS AND EATERS.

Pressure into Towns—Increase of Vice and Decrease of Productions—Town Population of the United States—Town Population of New-York.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1868.

In the TIMES of Sept. 6 you have three editorial articles—all of them very suggestive and all of them tending to one point—a great problem in political economy, as yet unsolved. The articles to which I allude are—"Reign of Violence," "Missionary Work in New-York," and "Consumption versus Production." In the first you notice the necessity of checking lawlessness in New-York, which is becoming dangerous. In the second, you notice that there is more work for the true Missionary to do in New-York than there is even among the savages. And in the third you notice that the consumers are increasing more rapidly than the producers. Now I want to observe that the two former evils are very largely (though not entirely) the legitimate results of the last. You know that I profess to be an observer; I have some advantages for that. I look out from the loopholes of retreat upon the great world, in whose affairs I have no more interest than one mortal naturally has for others. I have long observed that the great evil of the modern world was the tendency to *civic* rather than rural population—the constant pressure of people into towns, and the attempt to live by wit rather than labor. I strongly suspect this to have been the main difficulty with Egypt and Assyria. God had determined on their destruction. But God, according to our theology, works by means. Hence they were suffered to pile up their population in cities, and accumulate the vices which were as certain to destroy as were the lurid lightnings of Sodom. We are told that Egypt, at one time, contained twenty millions of people. It was impossible for more than a fourth part to have lived on the soil, and, although Egypt was the most fertile country in the world, it was impossible to maintain there the vast numbers of people accumulated in Thebes and Memphis and Heliopolis. This is my theory. Some temporary cause—a conquest or a famine—began the destruction which was inevitable, and there remains nothing but those immense ruins which make the theme of the wondering traveler.

It is true that there are some countries, such as China, which show extraordinary capacity for existence, even with this accumulation of civic population. But two remarks will show that such an inference is an error. First, China has nothing like the density of population which was in Egypt and Assyria. Second, more than half the population of China is the increase of the last hundred years, and, therefore, we cannot tell exactly what is to be the consequence of this extraordinary growth. We see that the Chinese are very willing to emigrate now, and probably the next half century will show wonderful changes in that ancient people.

We see that Great Britain is now beginning to suffer from this very cause. How dangerous is the condition of that people who have to import half their breadstuffs! But England has two great outlets—America and India. What would be her condition to-day if she had not been able to send millions of people abroad? Now, I do not say there is any immediate danger in the United States from such a cause. I would be laughed at for such a statement. There are hundreds of speculators in New-York trying to build new towns, and to build up New-York, and to build tenement-houses, where a thousand people will live in a space large enough but for one family, and where vice, disease and death are generated as fast as musquitoes in a marsh. There are one hundred thousand people in New-York who are a burden upon society, without being of the least use. Frequently you have a paragraph about horses dropping dead in the streets, and the efforts of the Humane Society to save animals. Where is your humane society to save men and women from moral death, and society from a continual pestilence? What do you? Men and women and children are falling every day. What do you with them? One is sent to Potter's Field, a second to Blackwell's Island, a third to Randall's Island, a fourth to the Penitentiary, and a fifth to the hospital. Terrible—awful comment on our Christian society! And while this is going on, your rich men, your educated men, are faring sumptuously every day. Wealth is accumulating; vice is accumulating much faster. Disease is coming with it. You have one virtue which they did not have in Sodom. The TIMES cries out against this lawlessness and vice. Sodom had not the grace to cry out. You are, therefore, within the limits of grace and reformation. Now, I do not undervalue my Christian brethren of New-York. I feel persuaded there are saints there, worthy of the best ages of the Christian faith. They are willing to do anything to reform society. What they want to know is, that this piling up people in hospitals, penitentiaries and refuges is a mere temporary and insufficient remedy. They do know this, for they know that the only remedy is the healing of the heart by the reception of the Gospel. But when you come to great cities there is something else to be done. There are hearts there willing to be healed, glad to be healed. What can they do when their living depends on vice. Here is the great problem. The first thing to be done is to remove as many as possible of your infirm and diseased classes to the country, where they can labor for their own support. I shall not go into any detail on this point, but rather point you by an illustration in facts to what is the tendency of population in this country:

Population of the principal towns of the United States in 1850	3,056,000
Population of the principal towns of the United States in 1860	4,635,000
Increase	51 per cent.

In the same time the agricultural population has increased 34 per cent. Thus we see the civic population increasing much faster than the rural. There is, I think, no question that without some change in the tendencies of societies the increase of the civic population will go on in a still greater ratio. Supposing the ratio to be the same under the census of 1870, the results will be as follows:

Civic population	7,500,000
Rural population	36,000,000

You see that the civic population will, in two years from this time, have reached more than one-fifth part of the people, and this, too, in agricultural America.

I will illustrate the growth of civic population by that of the State of New-York, thus:

Population of sixteen principal towns of New-York in 1850	995,902
Population of sixteen principal towns of New-York in 1860	1,439,027
Increase	443,125
Which is	41 per cent.
Agricultural population in 1850	2,101,492
Agricultural population in 1860	2,441,708
Increase	17 per cent.

In this table you can easily see where New-York is going. The census of 1870 will probably show that the agricultural population of New-York has not increased at all. The reliance of New-York in the future for breadstuffs will probably be what that of New-England is now—on the West. If this process should go on in the ratio it is now going on, it will not be many years before the distributing of people in this country will be a great and serious question in political economy. Those who undertook to *give away* the public lands have accomplished nothing. When a man won't go and take *eighty acres* of good land for $100, he won't go when it is given him. You must find some way of taking these people to the lands, and you best begin by getting Mr. SEWARD to buy another island in the Pacific for your criminals.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Another Prominent Democrat Out For Grant.

From the Providence Journal, Sept. 14.

The following letter from the Hon. JOSEPH M. BLAKE, who favored MCCLELLAN in the last Presidential contest, was read at a Republican meeting in Bristol, Monday evening. Mr. BLAKE was for many years Attorney-General of the State, and is confessedly one of the ablest men at the Rhode Island Bar:

BRISTOL, Sept. 7, 1867.

DEAR SIR: It will not be in my power to attend the political meeting this evening, but fully impressed with the conviction that no one ever elected President, from the foundation of the Government to this time, whose election was so important to the country as GRANT's election now is, I am willing to do anything in my power in aid of his election, and I authorize you and Mr. S—— to use my name for me to become a member of the club, to subscribe what you think right for me to contribute toward the necessary expenses, and pledge me for as much talk when the time comes for speeches, as anybody in town would care to hear from me.

Yours truly, JOSEPH M. BLAKE.

A Colleague for B. H. Hill.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

We have received the following note from WILLIAM SMITH, a colored speaker, and a good one—sensible, practical and spirited. The note is written by himself in a good business hand. We submit the proposition to our readers:

AMERICUS, Sept. 9, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having received a communication from one of my old acquaintances North, stating that the impressions there are that the negroes in the South had not been permitted to come from out of the woods, from the cruel treatment to them by the whites, and soliciting me to visit that section of the country, believing that it would be beneficial to the Seymour and Blair party, I have consented to visit Maine and other Northern States to repel the charges and explain to them fully the true condition of the negroes South. Those who are friendly to the cause I wish them to contribute a small amount to enable me to proceed on my trip. I wish to start in about twenty days. Yours truly,

WM. SMITH, (colored,) Fort Valley, Ga.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, having noticed the statement that "HALE, CLAY, DIX, and other Radicals now representing the country abroad," favor the election of Gen. GRANT, is moved to say, in its peculiarly kind manner, that no one expected men whose continuance in office depends upon his election to come out against him, and that "all such cattle" will be called home if SEYMOUR should be chosen.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CRICKET.

The Grand Match at Hudson City—The Second Day's Play—A Splendid Display of Fielding and Bowling by the Eleven—The Eleven Score 175, the Twenty-Two 61.

The second day of the grand match between the English Eleven and the Twenty-two of New-York, attracted twice the number of spectators present on Wednesday, fully three thousand people witnessing the contest yesterday, and not a man present regretted the trouble attendant upon his visit, after witnessing the beautiful fielding of the Eleven. The weather, though cool, was nevertheless favorable for the contest, and better arrangements marked the proceedings. The attendance of the fair sex was more numerous than on Wednesday.

The game was resumed at 11:30 A. M., POOLEY and FREEMAN again taking their stand at the wickets, and facing the bowling of NORLEY and HARRY WRIGHT, the latter leading off. In NORLEY's first over he found his way into POOLEY's wicket, and that lively player retired for eighteen, in which a three-hit to leg and four twos were prominent. His wicket, the eighth, fell for 129. CHARLWOOD followed him, and he and FREEMAN began to make things lively in the field, the latter getting a beauty to square leg for four, the first four-hit of the match. He had obtained ten when he was prettily caught by LEE at slip off NORLEY, the ninth wicket falling for 139. WILSHER was last man, and both him and CHARLWOOD should have been disposed of for small figures; but the chances of the bowling were not accepted, LANCEY, ASPINAL and GIBBES missing catches. Finally, after the score had been run up to 175, of which CHARLWOOD contributed eighteen and WILSHER sixteen, when the latter gave a chance to long field off LEE—who had gone on at HARRY WRIGHT's end—which HARRY WRIGHT accepted in style, and the inning was closed, CHARLWOOD carrying his bat out.

At 1:20 the Twenty-two sent in CASHMAN and ASPINAL to the bowling of WILSHER and FREEMAN. The first over from the former disposed of CASHMAN, the first wicket falling for a blank. WANT was his successor, but he shortly afterward allowed a ball from FREEMAN to roll in on his wicket after playing it, and he gave place to CROSS, one of the strongest bats of the Twenty-two. CROSS opened with a leg hit for three, and a stand was promised apparently, but he, too, had to succumb, a shooter from WILSHER sending him to the club-house for three, the third wicket falling for four. MORTIMER was next to face ASPINAL, who was making a stand, and he opened promisingly with a pretty hit for two, but he shortly afterward gave LILLYWHITE a chance at slip, and he too retired. Here were three strong bats got rid of, the fourth wicket falling for ten only. HARRY WRIGHT followed MORTIMER, but he, like the other two, fell a victim to WILSHER's fatal left-handers, and things began to look bad for the Twenty-two. GIBBE now came in to the rescue, but soon lost ASPINAL, as a partner, from WILSHEL's fatal bowling, NORLEY facing GIBBES, and these two were in when dinner interrupted the game for an hour. In an hour after dinner the balance of the Twenty-two had all been disposed of, WINSLOW showing the best play at the bat, he, GIBBES and LEE being the only players who made average scores, WINSLOW marking his eleven with two three-hits, and LEE his seven with the same figures. Duck-eggs were laid by WANT, HARRY and GEO. WRIGHT, BUTTERFIELD, MORRISON, HAUGHTON, POMEROY and ROGERSON, some of them going out the first ball bowled to them. Beautiful catches were made by JUPP and HUMPHREY, and also by POOLEY and LILLYWHITE. WILSHER bowled twelve wickets for twenty-two runs, eight wickets for thirty-one runs. ROWBOTHAM allowed but four balls to pass him, and POOLEY's wicket keeping was quite a feature of the days' play. The fielding all around, however, was perfection. At 5:15 o'clock the Twenty-two followed their innings, having 115 to get to save a defeat in one inning, and the third wicket had fallen for 10 runs when stumps were drawn. To-day the Eleven again take the field, and another display of the beauties of cricket, as shown by their splendid fielding and bowling, may be anticipated. Should they dispose of the Twenty-two as easily as yesterday, the Eleven will play an exhibition game of six of the English cricketers with five selected players on each side, so a fine days' cricketing will mark the closing days' play. A base-ball match between nine of the Eleven and a leading base-ball club is on the tapis. We give the score of yesterday's play:

FIRST INNING.

Humphrey b. H. Wright	5
Jupp b. Norley	23
Smith b. Norley	22
Lillywhite b. Gibbes	13
Shaw run out	16
Tarrant l. b. w. b. Norley	0
Pooley b. Norley	18
Rowbotham, b. Norley	13
Freeman c. Lee, b. Norley	10
Charlwood not out	18
Wilsher c. H. Wright, b. Lee	16
Byes, 14; leg bye, 1; wide, 6	21
Total	175

FIRST INNING.

Cashman b. Wilsher	0	Butterfield b. Freeman	0
Aspinal b. Wilsher	6	Smith c. Pooley, b. Freeman	3
Want b. Freeman	0	Bowman c. Humphrey, b. Wilsher	3
Cross b. Wilsher	3	Morrison b. Wilsher	0
Mortimer c. Lillywhite b. Wilsher	3	Stokes b. Wilsher	2
H. Wright b. Wilsher	0	Lancey not out	1
Gibbes b. Freeman	7	Pomeroy c. Pooley, b. Wilsher	0
Norley run out	3	Hill b. Freeman	1
Geo. Wright b. Freeman	0	Haughton b. Wilsher	0
Earnshaw b. Freeman	1	Rogerson b. Wilsher	0
Winslow c. Jupp, b. Freeman	11	Byes 4, leg byes 6	10
Lee c. Tarrant, b. Wilsher	7	Total	61

UMPIRES—Messrs. Griffiths and Vinten.
SCORERS—Messrs. Sudlow and Sayre.
TIME OF GAME—Seven hours and thirty minutes.

The Renumbering Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some months since I received a printed order of the Corporation of this City, directing me to place on my house a number, which was also sent me, as the houses in the street had been newly numbered, the numbers differing from the previous numbers. I readily complied with the order, took down the old and put up the new number. I find, however, that as to two-thirds of the houses in my street, as well as in some others, they have still on them the old as well as the new numbers. This, I find, is productive of vast trouble and inconvenience, especially in the night, as respects the finding of any house by its number. Perhaps this was intended by the Corporation, and therefore it allows the old numbers to be continued. Whether such is the fact or not, I take for granted, Mr. Editor, you can inform one of your CONSTANT READERS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868.

The Second-avenue Shooting Case—Inquest by Coroner Keenan—The Officer Held to Answer.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, over the remains of THOMAS MCCABE, who died from the effects of a wound received in the neck at the hands of Officer KIERNAN, on the night of the 15th inst., in a Second-avenue saloon. The following evidence was elicited:

Thomas Mullaney, of No. 523 Second-avenue, a car driver by occupation, on being sworn, said: I was acquainted with the deceased, who was also a car driver; on Tuesday evening, about half-past eight o'clock, McCabe and I were standing in front of his door, when I saw a crowd at the corner of Thirty-second street, running toward the lager-beer saloon at the corner of Thirty-first-street; thinking there was a fire at that corner, we walked with the crowd at a slow pace; I saw the the officer (prisoner) standing in front of the lager-beer saloon looking in; heard him speak to some person in the inside to get the people out of the house; he then turned round with his club in his right hand and told the crowd to get away; he then changed his club to his left hand and put his right into his pocket, from which he drew his revolver; he pointed down town with his right hand; could not say that he then had a revolver in his hand; but, on turning round, he pointed across the street toward the East River, and then it was that I saw the revolver; he then pointed toward us as we were coming toward him and fired; I walked up to him, leaving McCabe standing where he was, not knowing then that he had been shot, and asked him if he did not know me; soon after I learned that the deceased had been shot; the officer was about the distance of five houses from where we were when he fired; there were about forty or fifty women and children round the saloon and and on the corner when the shot was fired; there were about ten men in the crowd; the men were some distance off; the women and children being quite close, and seemed as if trying to get a look into the saloon; the men did not seem to be doing anything but looking on; they were not shouting or in any way excited, but endeavoring to look into the saloon; I do not think there was any necessity of the officer using his revolver on the crowd; there was no apparent excitement whatever; when I went to the drug store into which the deceased had been taken the officer, who was standing at the door, presented his pistol at me when I desired to gain admittance, and after stating to him that the deceased was a fellow-workman of mine.

Michael Reilly, of No. 568 Second-avenue, testified. He said: On Tuesday evening, a few minutes past eight o'clock, I saw a row in the opposite corner, and, together with a friend, I went over to ascertain the cause; in the saloon I heard a man talking loud and rapping on something as if a table; the prisoner then came along and went to the door and looked in; I then heard something fall and strike against one of the green shutters in the door; this was in front of the saloon, and seemed as if it had been a piece of wood or such other substance of the size of a marble; the prisoner seemed to notice it, and drew his club and told the crowd to disperse; he did not, at this time, say anything about things being thrown; I think there were at least fifty persons, young and old, on the sidewalk and on the street; they were pretty quiet, and seemed to be desirous of getting a view of the inside of the lager-beer saloon; the children only were shouting; as soon as the prisoner told the crowd to scatter they did so, and there was no resistance made, when he pulled out his pistol and fired among the crowd, who were coming toward Thirty-second-street; this crowd was composed of the most part of the children; there was no attack whatever made by any one on the officer before he fired his revolver; there were no words between the officer and the prisoner before the shot was fired; after the man had been shot, the people proposed that something should be done to the officer, but I said they had better not.

After the hearing of other witnesses, who gave corroborative evidence, the jury rendered a verdict that the deceased was accidentally shot by the policeman. The Coroner, however, held him for the action of the Grand Jury.

A Scene in the Special Sessions—A Scrap of Criminal History, and Facts Concerning a Remarkable Family.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, JACOB ELKINS was arraigned charged with the pettiest of petty thefts. He had stolen a little butter-plate, valued at thirty cents, from a street crockery stand. He was a striking object as he stood at the bar, grasping the prisoners' rail with both hands, and leaning forward in an attitude of extreme humility. His tall meagre frame was habited in a loosely-fitting garment of Chatham-street texture and cut, which had grown soiled and glazed from long use. But the eye quickly left the figure to dwell upon the surmounting face and head. The *habitués* of criminal courts were at first sure they had seen that face scores of times before, but were at last convinced that it was only its general resemblance to the facial outline of other noted thieves that had caused the mistake. This was the face of a man grown old in cunning crime. It had protruding eyes of an indistinct color, a retreating forehead and a heavy under-jaw. It was sprinkled with a beard of two days' growth and of uncertain grey hue, and the little hair which years had left upon the head was matted and tangled, and long a stranger to comb or brush. But his manner and his words, rather than his physique, attracted attention. Leaning far forward, and speaking in a quavering voice, he pleaded guilty, and besought the mercy of the Court; it was his first offense, and he had been driven to crime by poverty.

Justice DOWLING looked at him with an expression of intense disgust and ejaculated an unbelieving "oh!" Then he grappled with him. "Why," said the indignant Justice, "You're the worst man I ever knew. No little girl ever got into your clutches but she became a pick pocket and a prostitute; no boy ever was in your care but came out a jail-bird. You've educated your children as thieves, and got them all into the Penitentiary or States Prison, and you compelled your own wife to aid you in this infamy, and she is now in Sing Sing for crimes you forced her to commit. Bah! I'll send you to the Penitentiary for six months, the extreme penalty of the law." The prisoner, in the custody of an officer, went shambling out the door to the prison, and as he did so a shriek came from the auditorium of the Court, and the next moment a painted woman, gaily decked out in tawdry finery, went hysterically to the street crying, "Oh, my poor father."

Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, had sat a satisfied spectator of the scene, and referring to the painted woman, said "Very affecting it would be if we didn't know her for 'Cock-eyed Elkins,' just out from a two-years' term in Sing Sing." The occurrence moved the Captain to the relation of some police traditions. Years ago, when he was a patrolman, he noticed one evening a little girl flitting busily about in the crowd in front of the Bowery Theatre, and he also saw a tall man standing on the theatre steps eyeing the girl closely. Occasionally he would rap angrily with his cane, when the girl looked timidly up, received a glance of reproval, and then went on about her occupation. The policeman thought this curious, and investigating the matter began his acquaintance with JACOB ELKINS, when he was thus engaged in teaching his little daughter SOPHIA her first lessons in picking pockets. After that, Capt. JOURDAN continued the acquaintance, and years afterwards saw this same SOPHIA sent to Sing Sing for robbing a lady's pocket in Stewart's store. SAM ELKINS, a son, he had sent to the House of Refuge when a boy, and after the proper lapse of time saw him depart for the penitentiary. The daughter who yesterday simulated agony so cleverly, the Captain knew had just completed a residence of two years and six months in the State Prison for robbing a man of his watch; and "old mother ELKINS," JACOB's wife, and the mother of these criminals he was equally aware is now serving out a five years' term for shoplifting. With reference to old JACOB himself the Captain had only unsatisfactory reminiscences: "We never got the old fox into States Prison; the most we could ever do was a six months in the Penitentiary once. He's been as cunning as he was base, and while we could always run his cubs to earth, he always slipped."

Not the least interesting of the Captain's stories was his recital of how one night one of the Elkin girls, being brought in for some theft, had said, sadly and apologetically, "Captain, how can I be anything else than a thief. You know my parents and what sort of raising I've had. It's only funny I ain't worse." JOURDAN thought so and endorsed the *dictum* of Justice DOWLING: "Yes, he is worse than *Fagin;* far worse."

Workingwomen's Association.

A meeting of ladies was held yesterday at noon, in the office of the *Revolution* newspaper in Park Row, for the purpose of organizing an association of workingwomen, which might act for the interests of its members, in the same manner as the associations of workingmen now regulate the wages, &c., of those belonging to them. Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY were present, together with Mrs. MACDONALD, a woman suffrage advocate from Mount Vernon, and a number of other ladies, conspicuous among whom were several still in girlhood, and of unusual comeliness and intelligence.

Miss ANTHONY stated the object of the meeting to be an organization of workingwomen into an association for the purpose of doing everything possible to elevate women and raise the value of their labor.

Mrs. STANTON thought it better to organize a woman's suffrage association, with the view of obtaining the ballot. That was at the bottom of all reforms for the material welfare of women, and no improved wages, or recognition of woman's right to follow such professions as she chose, could be obtained until she possessed political power, and compelled men to fear her influence. No disfranchised class has power. The negroes of Massachusetts, once despised, finally obtained the ballot. The result has been that they have entered the Legislature of that State, and done honor to their positions. They are admitted to the bar and to medicine, and are, in general, educated and respected citizens. Many women say they do not want to vote, but they will never obtain their rights until they do. At a meeting of workingmen, twenty years ago, in England, a speaker told the assemblage they needed the ballot. They hooted at him, and said they wanted only bread. They now feel the ballot to be their salvation.

Miss ANTHONY said that through the twenty years that Mrs. STANTON and herself had been agitating the female suffrage question, the mass of women had been unable to see what good voting would do them. They wanted equal wages with men, but did not realize that the ballot would aid them in their desire. In England a few women, by insisting on their privilege, to vote had awoke the minds of their own sex, and that of the men to their arguments, and at present thousands of women of influence and property in that country were urging their right to the ballot, with good prospects of success. She hoped that the present meeting would form the nucleus of a great movement. A meeting of women had taken place the evening before at Mount Vernon, in the neighborhood of this City, at which it was asserted that two-thirds of the property of that village was owned by their sex, and that the charter of the village gave every property-holder a right to vote upon all appropriations of money for village improvements. Next Saturday a meeting for appropriation purposes is to take place, at which every vote will be challenged, and men owning no property will not be allowed the privilege of suffrage.

The meeting was then organized by the election of Mrs. ANNA TOBITT as President, Miss AUGUSTA LEWIS, Miss SUSAN JOHNS and Miss MARY PEERS as Vice-Presidents, Miss ELIZABETH C. BROWNE as Secretary, and Miss JULIA BROWNE as Treasurer. The three Vice-Presidents were young ladies of about twenty. Miss LEWIS works upon the newly-invented type-setting machine. Miss JOHNS and Miss PEERS are both able book-keepers and profitably employed. Two Misses BROWNE are clerks in the *Revolution* office.

Miss ANTHONY playfully remarked that, contrary to established usage, the organization had taken place when the meeting was half over. She suggested that the meeting should imagine its occurrence as preliminary to the speeches. She then proposed that a name for the Association should be decided on.

Mrs. STANTON thought it should be called the Working Women's Suffrage Association.

Miss AUGUSTA LEWIS said that woman's wrongs should be redressed before her rights were proclaimed, and that the word "suffrage" would couple the association in the minds of many with short hair and bloomers and other vagaries. She thought that working women should be brought together for business purposes, after which they could be indoctrinated with suffrage or any other reform.

Mrs. MACDONALD coincided with Miss LEWIS.

Mrs. STANTON thought that redressing woman's wrongs before her rights were asserted was placing the cart before the horse. Teachers in public schools for instance, had very small salaries. If they had the right to vote, they would have the ability to raise those salaries. They would not allow male teachers to receive $1,500 a year to their $500.

Notwithstanding Mrs. STANTON's argument, it was decided that the word "suffrage" should not be inserted, and the Working Women's Association was adopted as the title.

Miss ANTHONY said that if those present did not feel that the ballot was the fulcrum by which they could gain their ends, she was sorry; but did not desire them to pass resolutions beyond what their present mental status sanctioned.

Mrs. STANTON said that nothing could be done for women until they had a voice in making laws. Even the mechanic eight-hour strikers totally ignored women in their aspirations for reduced hours of labor.

Mrs. MACDONALD then nominated Miss Anthony as a delegate from the Association to the National Labor Convention to be held next Monday at Germania Hall.

Miss LEWIS came squarely to the point and said: "What good will that do?"

Miss ANTHONY replied that the object was to gain recognition for women as members of men's societies, and gain for them the same wages as men for the same work.

Miss ANTHONY was then elected, and the meeting adjourned to meet every Monday evening at the rooms of the *Revolution* Office, until further notice.

Arrest of Remarkable Carpet-Baggers—Conclusion of a Long-Continued Series of Thefts.

The firm of J. W. & SLOANE, No. 655 Broadway, have had in their employment for a number of years past CHARLES B. FRICKER and JOHN LOUGHRAN as upholsterers. It has been the duty of these men to cut, fit and put down the carpets sold by the firm. It is a custom for the room to be carpeted to be measured square, and the carpets then delivered according to this measurement to the parties named.

Some time ago the Messrs. SLOANE found that hassocks in this City were selling at such fabulously low prices that they must be covered with stolen carpets, and finding some of their own goods upon these articles that had never been sold for the purpose, they laid the matter before the authorities at Police headquarters. Detective PHILIP FARLEY was assigned to the case, and suspicion being directed to one THOS. SALKELD, a manufacturer of carpet slippers in Thirteenth-street, near Avenue A, a watch was put upon him, which resulted on Tuesday in his arrest while in charge of a wagon, in which were two bags containing remnants of velvet carpet valued at $400, and which the Messrs. SLOANE identified. Being thus caught in the toils, SALKELD admitted that he had bought the property of FRICKER & LOUGHRAN, and that during the past seven weeks he purchased from these men and others remnants to the amount of about one hundred yards per week. As the most of this carpet was velvet and other expensive grades, it will be seen that the gross amount of the peculations reach many thousands which is probably about equally divided between the large carpet dealers of the City.

It was explained that the upholsterers of these large dealers managed to appropriate this large amount of carpeting simply by taking advantage of recesses, angles and hearth-stones. If a person purchases a carpet, his room is measured, and no allowance made for these facts, but when the upholsterers come to put it down, they are forced to cut out these pieces to make the carpet fit the room, and these pieces, each small in itself, put together, have amounted to a large total. The Messrs. SLOANE estimate that their own upholsterers may have secured nearly fifty yards per week.

Yesterday Detective FARLEY took his prisoners before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and a complaint was made by Mr. SLOANE against FRICKER and LOUGHRAN. As to SALKELD the charge of receiving stolen goods was dismissed, but the two others were held for further hearing. The prisoners, in their examination, replied that they had no answer to make to the charge, and professed extreme contrition for the course they have pursued. They have both been in the employ of Messrs. SLOANE for a great number of years, and were implicitly trusted by their employers.

The Alleged Whisky Conspiracy.

The examination of the charges of conspiracy alleged to have been entered into between the whisky dealers and Commissioner ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner HARLAN, and Ex-Collector SMITH, of the Eighth District of this City, to defraud the Government in the collection of the whisky tax, came on at noon yesterday before United States Commissioner GUTMAN.

United States District-Attorney COURTNEY appeared for the Government, and JOHN SEDGWICK and JOHN H. WHITE, Esqs., for the defence.

Mr. COURTNEY having notified the Commissioner that Attorney-General EVARTS would be present at 1:15 P. M. to attend the examination, a recess was ordered till that hour. At the end of the recess, Mr. EVARTS failing to appear, Mr. COURTNEY asked for an adjournment until to-day. He said that while in Washington, the other day, he had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, when he informed that officer that, although he intended to prosecute this case to the best of his ability, yet he would prefer that either he or the Attorney-General would appoint some high-toned member of the bar to be associated with him in the conduct of the case. Since that time he had requested the Attorney-General to select some person for that purpose, and he was now awaiting an answer from him.

Commissioner GUTTMAN said that, under these circumstances, the examination would be adjourned, if there was no objection.

Mr. SEDGWICK said he had a decided objection; these repeated delays were a denial of justice to the defendants. The District-Attorney had said that he was ready to proceed with the case, that he had his witnesses ready, &c., and he could not say why the case could not go on. If it were again adjourned he should insist that there be some understanding that the case go on to-morrow.

Mr. WHITE thought there should be a stipulation to either go on to-morrow, or be dismissed.

Mr. COURTNEY said, so far as he was concerned, he was ready to go on now, but, after what had been said, he felt it to be due to himself that a high-toned member of the profession should be associated with him. He intended to prosecute this case to the end—to probe it to the bottom, regardless whom it might hit, or where it might strike. He was not prepared to stipulate to go on to-morrow at all hazards. He had received a note from Mr. EVARTS saying that he had selected a man to assist him in conducting the case, and was now waiting for a reply from him.

The Commissioner said he would adjourn the case till to-morrow, with the understanding that it must then proceed.

Board of Health.

The Board held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair.

It was resolved that those butchers who had not yet signed applications for permits to slaughter animals within the City limits be allowed until the 1st proximo to do so.

The Special Committee having charge of the subject of public urinals reported in favor of erecting such a building in the open square at Astor Place, and the Board adopted the recommendation, limiting the cost of the same to $1,100. Nothing was said of the proposed Broadway urinal, but it is generally understood that the project will be abandoned, in consequence of strong opposition on the part of property holders in the vicinity.

The Treasurer reported that he had received $158 from the Secretary for fines inforced against violators of the Tenement House law.

It was voted to detail a sufficient number of sanitary inspectors to assist in the oversight of the cattle plague.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. BEACH, Chief Clerk of the Board of Health, and assistant Attorney of the Board of Excise, was filled by the appointment thereto of Col. GEO. S. HASTINGS.

Commissioner SMITH announced that he had prepared a report on the cattle disease, which he preferred to read at a private session of the Board, and an adjournment was accordingly ordered.

The Preservation of Our Wharves and Piers.

The Aldermanic Committee on Wharves and Piers held another meeting yesterday, Alderman CONNER in the chair.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, who has a plan for preserving the timbers of our wharves and piers by coating them with vitrified pipe, exhibited a sample of the manner in which the pipe is applied.

Mr. PETER MCKNIGHT exhibited a sample of a cement which is claimed to be both fire and water-proof. This cement is capable of resisting the action of oil of vitriol, and is used as a sheathing for ships' bottoms. It is cheap, is easily applied, is not liable to crack, and is not affected by changes of temperature.

Mr. J. BIGLER explained a process of hardening wood and preventing the dry rot. The timber is first exhausted of its sap, and is then impregnated with a solution of copper and iron. The ties used on the Great Northern Railway of France are thus treated, and after being down twelve years they exhibit no signs of decay. Specimens of wood thus impregnated, which had been buried in mud for three years, were exhibited by Mr. BIGLER, and appeared to be perfectly sound. One hundred thousand feet of timber can be treated by the process described for $200.

Mr. HEINAMANN, inventor of a process for impregnating timber with resin, already fully described in the *Times*, spoke of the indestructibility of the resins, and of the impossibility of wood treated by his process decaying or being attacked by worms.

The Chairman of the Committee requested those who had appeared before the Committee to send in, on Saturday next, estimates of the cost of building a pier and applying their method of preservation thereto.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die.*

Fruit Grower's Club.

The Club convened at the appointed hour, yesterday, when W. S. CARPENTER was called to the chair, who stated that fruit in Westchester County is almost a total failure. He then spread a few varieties on the table which were cut and distributed. Most of the specimens were inferior, knotty and rusty. He showed fourteen choice varieties. One of these was the Rebecca, which he said he esteemed as one of the finest varieties of Fall fruit that is now under cultivation. He considers the Porter apple one of the very best for his locality. The Vermont Strawberry, he thought, is an apple of superior merit. Norton's melon also he thought was an excellent apple, as it is a great bearer and possesses high flavor. The Titus pipin is worthy of cultivation on account of its great value for market. The Pochahontas is a new variety, and gives fair satisfaction. At this point Mr. IDELL proceeded to read a paper on the whortleberry, or huckleberry. He thought this kind of fruit should be introduced and improved by cultivation.

A. S. FULLER said that these berries could be satisfactorily cultivated in our gardens.

J. R. PARDEE inquired if any one had ever succeeded in domesticating the whortleberry. He has tried to cultivate them, but always failed. He had never seen a bush five feet high.

A. S. FULLER said he could show bushes ten feet high. He said there were some thirty varieties of the whortleberry, or huckleberry.

Mr. HOWE stated that near New-Brunswick there are bushes some ten or more feet high, which are called "high-bush" whortleberries.

Mr. PARDEE did not think it practicable to transplant whortleberries in our gardens with satisfactory success.

Mr. IDELL showed a box of the Scuppernong grapes. Some remarks were then offered touching this grape as a wine grape. A. S. FULLER said some parties at the North are endeavoring to introduce the Scuppernong vines. But he thought it is utterly useless to attempt to grow the Scuppernong, as the vines will not succeed at the North. Therefore, it is of no use, he said, to put them out. Next week there is to be a dahlia show.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A WIFE STABBED.

ALFRED C. SMITH, of No. 536 Pearl-street, quarreled with his wife recently and they became temporarily separated. On Monday Mrs. ORPHA SMITH met her husband at the corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, when he drew a knife and assaulted her, stabbing her in the head during the struggle, causing a severe wound. SMITH then made good his escape in an omnibus, and was not arrested until Wednesday night by Officer DOLAN, of the Sixth Precinct. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

EXTENSIVE FALSE PRETENCES.

EDWARD SCHOULER was arraigned before the Magistrate, yesterday, on a charge of having swindled JOHN M. PENDLETON, of No. 45 Broadway, out of the sum of $3,000. It appears that the prisoner called on the complainant on the 7th of June, 1867, and presented a bill of lading for sixty sacks of wool, alleged to be on their way from Utica to this City, and he obtained a loan of $3,000 thereon. The bill proved a bogus one, and the representations made by the accused were ascertained to be all false. As he confessed his guilt he was held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

THE PROGRESS OF REFORMATION.

The great tidal wave from JOHN ALLEN's Water-street den has reached up town. MATTHEW WESTBROOK, of No. 135 Third-avenue, has on many occasions been arrested and arraigned upon charges of being engaged in gift enterprises, and there appeared to be no phase of the confidence business with which he was not familiar and did not practice. Yesterday, however, he appeared in the unaccustomed character of prosecutor of the base men engaged in these nefarious schemes, and upon his complaint a descent was made upon the establishment of W. J. WHEELER & Co., at the corner of Cedar-street and Broadway. These persons seem to chiefly affect the bogus watch line, and Sergt. BURDEN, who made the capture, secured a wagon-load of these time pieces and envelopes containing circulars proclaiming their excellence. The prisoners were W. J. WHEELER, ELLIOTT W. TODD and LEWIS L. TODD, and they gave bail in $1,000 each to appear for examination.

A DARING ROBBERY.

Mrs. CATHARINE WILSON, of 123 West Thirty-fifth-street, took refuge, during a rain storm, about 6 P. M. on the 10th inst., under an awning on the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue. A large number of persons were congregated there, and there was considerable confusion. Suddenly a young ruffian snatched her bonnet from her head and dived simultaneously into her pocket and dragged out her wallet, containing a small amount of money, and at once ran off. From the description she gave of this person Detective REILLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested JOHN BRADY, a notorious character, who, being confronted with the lady, was at once identified by her as the person who had committed the robbery. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A DIAMOND STOLEN.

CARRIE TURNER, formerly of No. 121 Crosby-street, being brought up by Detective TIERNAN, of Police Headquarters, admitted that about a year ago she had stolen from an inmate of the same house a diamond pin worth $350. She was remanded to afford an opportunity to recover the stolen property.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday evening there was a very large meeting of the members of Mosaic Temple of Honor, No. 1, at the Hall No. 229 Bowery, upon the occasion of the presentation of a set of complimentary resolutions to Past Worthy Chief-Templar W. E. BROWN, who has recently withdrawn from this branch of the Order and united with another. The resolutions were handsomely engrossed by Miss ANNIE BROWN, a sister of the gentleman, and with the elegant frame which surrounds them presents a handsome appearance. The donors were represented in a neat speech by Worthy Chief B. F. CROMWELL, and the response by the happy recipient was equally fitting. Afterward several excellent pieces of vocal music were rendered by Miss DRIFFIELD, Mr. NELSON WALKER and others, and a tempting collation terminated the pleasant affair.

A CANAL-BOAT SUNK.—On Wednesday evening a canal-boat from Albany, while passing down the North River in tow of the steamer *Aiida*, came in collision with a vessel lying at anchor off Pier No. 43, and sustained such injury that she sank to the bottom in a few minutes. The canal-boat was laden at the time with 7,500 bushels of corn, 4 kegs of varnish and 35 casks of oil. The name of the owner could not be ascertained.

THE NOTE FORGERIES.—In the case of WM. J. REE and WM. M. MARTINE, accused of forgery, the Magistrate failed to decide upon the amount of bail necessary for the accused, owing to the press of other business and the receipt of fresh complaints against REE, who is accused of having passed worthless checks upon tradesmen and disreputable women. The bail will be fixed to-day.

THE NEW VELOCIPEDE.—A sample of the new llelocipede used in France during the past two years, was exhibited in the City Hall Park yesterday by Mr. PICKERING, of No. 144 Greene-street, who was himself the maker. He was much obstructed by the crowd around, but, at times, started off at the rate of about ten miles an hour, with great ease.

HONOR TO THE SAXON CONSUL-GENERAL.—The Saxon Consul-General for the United States, LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, Esq., has just been made a Knight of the Order of Albrecht by His Majesty the King of Saxony, as a mark of his approbation of the official services performed by the former in this country.

BRIEF ITEMS.—MICHAEL DEVITT, a Brooklynite, fell overboard at Pier No. 33 East River, while grossly intoxicated, on Wednesday night, but was rescued by the bystanders. The Fourth Ward Police locked him up for the night....CHARLES E. SMITH fell from a truck yesterday in Park-row, and was severely injured....WM. DOLLY was found dead in bed yesterday at No. 458 West Sixteenth-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A HORSE CASE, AND WHAT BECAME OF IT.—A young man named SAMUEL BAILEY, who stole a $300 horse from Mr. FISHER, of Ryerson-street, some time ago, was brought up before Judge TROY in the Court of Sessions for trial yesterday, and committed. His reward was a commitment to the State Prison for two years.

A DISORDERLY RAILROAD PASSENGER.—On the night of July 31, HENRY HAMILTON was a passenger on one of the Myrtle-avenue cars, when, on being asked for his fare, he presented a badly-mutilated fifty-cent note, which the conductor refused. He then offered a $10 bill, which the conductor would not take, as he had no change. The conductor then ordered him off the car, when a quarrel ensued between them, in the course of which HAMILTON drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the conductor, who took the threats as of no consequence. HAMILTON, however, was not in fun, but in earnest, and did fire his weapon, the ball from it passing through the conductor's straw hat. HAMILTON, when taken from the car, was intoxicated. He was up in the Sessions yesterday and was convicted, Judge TROY finishing up a short speech to him, on the importance of not carrying concealed weapons, with a sentence to the State Prison of five years.

NEW-JERSEY.

DARING ROBBERIES.—While the police of Hoboken were marching, Wednesday last, in the funeral procession of the late EDWIN A. STEVENS, the robbers of the city seemed to have had a good time of it, in their own peculiar way. An unknown man entered the clothing store of Mr. STEACH, in Washington-street, and asked a boy who was in charge of the place to show him some coats, at the same time expressing a wish to see the lad's employer. Mr. STEACH was absent, and could not be seen; but the assistant declared he was willing to wait upon his visitor. The customer then took off his old coat, and hung it on a nail. He then picked out two of the best coats in the shop, putting one of them on his back, and taking the other in hand, he decamped, and has not since been heard of.... About the same time the house No. 146 Meadow-street was entered. The robbers ransacked every portion of it, and took with them a silver watch, gold chain, and an overcoat. The occupier was absent at the time, and his wife was sick. No arrests were made.

MEETING IN THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEWARK.—A large meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, to consider what can be done to save the young men of that city. The Chairman, Mr. LATHROP, stated that the Young Men's Christian Association, under whose auspices the meeting was held, intended to save men straying away by providing counteracting influences, and to establish a resort for young men—a comfortable apartment, with entertaining reading matter and agreeable society. After addresses by several gentlemen the meeting adjourned.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.—The East New-Jersey Baptist Sabbath-school Convention continued its session in Newark yesterday. The following persons were elected for the ensuing year: President, CHARLES CALLENDAR; Vice-President, R. A. LEONARD; Secretary, Rev. D. T. MORRILL.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN NEWARK.—A daring robbery was committed yesterday morning by two men, who broke into the office of H. DIEFENBACH & Co.'s gold and silver refining manufactory, Newark. They blew open the safe and took therefrom $400 in gold.

NEW RAILROAD.—The Newark and Paterson Railroad has been leased to the Erie Railroad. Several hundred acres of land adjoining the road in the vicinity of Franklin has been purchased by capitalists, who are about to form a new city.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar, 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
47—Jackson et al. vs. Jackson.	127—Brett et al. vs. Van Voorhis.
50—Bruen Mfg. Co. vs. Brden.	128—Van Voorhis vs. Van Arsdale.
89—Fowler vs. Auerbach et al.	193—Lincoln vs. Shay.
102—Barker et al. vs. Lord et al.	195—Robinson et al. vs. N. Y. and Bremen Steamship Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Jones, J.

Naturalizations at 11 A. M.; motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Motions will be heard at 10½ A. M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
170—McKay vs. Roberts.	200—Lauran vs. U. S. M. C. Co.
194—Woodrow vs. Makin.	200½—Blakslee vs. Stuart.
—— Cone vs. Levy.	200¾—Same vs. Same.
—— Grimes vs. Savings Bank.	201—Young vs. Young.
—— Edelstein vs. Campbell.	202—Finn vs. Dudos.
—— Eagleson vs. Hanna.	203—Thomas vs. McInnis.
—— Gleen vs. Cullen.	204—Schnepp vs. Buchanan.
—— Beusch vs. Nickels.	205—Hare vs. Chetwood.
—— Gossert vs. Oatman.	207—Meehan vs. Green.
—— England vs. Riess.	208—Robinson vs. Coitheall.
—— Hill vs. Bendell.	209—Dryden vs. Baron.
—— Crov vs. Retagliata.	210—Smith vs. Book.
187—Neiderhorn vs. Valentine.	211—Taylor vs. Hackley.
198—Woodrow vs. Heller.	212—Wilson vs. Manners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IN BANKRUPTCY—VALIDITY OF ATTACHMENT—SHERIFF'S BILL.

In the matter of Doris Housberger and Gustav Zibelin.—In this case Register Ketchum certified to the Court the question as to whether the Sheriff should deliver up certain goods taken on an attachment issued prior to the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. It appears that the goods were taken on the 10th of June, which was two days prior to the filing of the petition, and on the 18th of June the Register demanded the goods of the Sheriff, who refused to deliver up the goods untill his bill, which he presented to the assignees, should be paid. The assignee asked the sanction of the Register to pay it, which the Register declined to give, and at the assignee's request the question was certified to the Court, and Judge BLATCHFORD gave the following opinion:

The attachment must be assumed to have been properly issued on the 8th of June. It was legal and valid until it was dissolved. It was dissolved on the 10th of June. The assignement which dissolved it related back to the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy (Sec. 14.) The filing of the petition on the 10th of June, followed by an order of adjudication, was the commencement of proceedings. (Sec. 38.) The attachment was therefore dissolved by the assignment as of the time of the filing of the petition, that is, as of the 10th of June. The title of the property attached rested in the assignee, as of the 10th of June, but is so vested, subject to all subsisting liens then existing on the property. The attachment was not vacated or made void *ab initio*. It was only dissolved from and after June 10; the proceedings of the Sheriff under which to June 10 were regular and valid, and I think he has a lien on the property for his fees which accrued prior to the filing of the petition, but to no greater extent.

Theodore M. Morgan vs. William H. Curtis.—This was an application on behalf of the defendant, a bankrupt, for an injunction to restrain the plaintiff from proceeding against him in an action in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. Judgment had been recovered in the action, and proceedings supplementary taken under the Code, in which R. C. Beamish, Esq., had been appointed receiver.

On the motion for the appointment of the receiver before Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, defendant's counsel contended that the certificate of protection in bankruptcy, which he presented to the Court, was a bar to all steps for the recovery of the amount claimed, where the debt was contracted before going into bankruptcy. The point was, however, overruled, and the receiver appointed without security.

To-day Judge BLATCHFORD granted an order on the application of the defendant's attorney, restraining the plaintiff and the receiver in the action from any further proceedings.

Charles W. Dayton for the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 17.

Before Judge Jones.

POWER OF THE COURT TO AMEND PROCESS IN AN EQUITY SUIT.

Carson vs. Tonner and Miller.—The defendant Tonner, pretending to be a partner of the plaintiff, executed a chattel mortgage for $500 to the defendant Miller in the firm name, and proceedings being taken to foreclose the same, the plaintiff being ignorant of the existence of it until then, brought suit to have the same canceled, upon the ground that the plaintiff and defendant Tonner were never copartners, and that no consideration passed from Miller to Tonner, and an injunction was granted restraining all proceedings on said mortgage. The defendants deny the allegations of the complaint, and allege that the mortgage was assigned to one Schomburg. A motion was now made to amend the summons and complaint by making said Schomburg a party defendant. The motion was resisted upon the ground that the same should be based upon an affidavit showing a cause of action against the assignee. After argument, the Court granted the motion on payment of costs.

A. H. Reavey for the motion; Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cook opposed.

THE COURT HAS NO POWER TO ORDER AN ALLOWANCE PENDENTE LITE.

Before Judge Jones.

Wilson et al. vs. Wilson and eleven others.—The plaintiffs Wilson, are the children of the defendant Wilson, and the action is brought to cancel and annul certain deeds made by the defendant while *non compos mentis*, and also upon the ground that the other defendants conspired to obtain such deeds; the plaintiffs claiming that they furnished the purchase money and are the equitable owners of the property valued at $15,000. Issue being joined, a motion on behalf of the counsel for the parties was made for counsel fees to enable them to prepare for trial, it being insisted that the Court had the power to grant the same in an equity suit. After argument, a decision was rendered denying the motion upon the ground that the Court had no power to grant an allowance before trial.

A. H. Reavey for plaintiffs, S. B. Noble and W. J. Kane for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 17.

By Judge Cardozo.

Stevens *vs.* Debevoise et al.; order settled.

Annie M. E. Murken *vs.* Herman Murken; proof of service of summons must be produced.

Bunzel *vs.* Johr et al.; injunction dissolved.

Goodheart *vs.* Goodheart et al.; judgment ordered.

The People, &c., D. M. E. Wood *vs.* C. E. Birdsall, &c.; reference ordered to ascertain the facts.

In the matter of the application of James E. Ambruster *vs.* Joseph Lax; motion denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 17.

By Judge Jones.

George W. Holtsinger *vs.* The Corn Exchange Bank; motion to withdraw money denied, &c. See memorandum with Special Term clerk.

Moran *vs.* Wood; order granted.

Schaffer *vs.* Gieb; order vacating attachment granted.

Mullins *vs.* Cooney; motion granted.

Marvin *vs.* Riley; proceedings dismissed, without costs. See memorandum.

Carson *vs.* Tonner; motion to amend granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion. See memorandum.

Wilson *vs.* Wilson; order refused.

Brown *vs.* Rhinelander; T. E. Bennett, Esq., is appointed receiver upon giving security in $5,000; injunction to go against both parties.

Butts *vs.* Burnett; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Collins *vs.* Smith; the defendant appears to have violated the injunction in this case, in collecting $6 belonging to the partnership. He must, therefore, be fined that amount, and the costs of the contempt proceedings, and a precept is to issue for the collection of such sum.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The following cases were tried at General Sessions yesterday:

Jacob Wright, a youthful negro, pleaded guilty of carrying a slungshot, which he attempted to use upon the person of Officer Moore, of the Eighth Precinct, late on the night of the 5th inst. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Richard Houston pleaded guilty of false pretences, in having obtained the sum of $12, freight charges, upon the delivery of fifteen boxes, which he said contained copper faucets, but which afterward were found to be filled with worthless materials. The prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Gilligan and Cornelius Barrett pleaded guilty of burglary in the first degree. The prisoners, with others, forced an entrance into the dwelling-house, No. 11 East Twenty-sixth-street, on the night of the 3d inst., from which premises they stole $150 worth of property, belonging to Mr. Stephen S. Whitney. Both men were remanded for sentence.

Frank Goerss admitted that on the 5th inst. he broke into the house No. 5 Norfolk-street, and stole $560 worth of furs, with which he escaped. He was sentenced to State Prison for two years and six months.

Charles Balch was tried for burglariously entering the furniture store, Nos. 109 and 111 Bowery, on the morning of the 24th ult. The prisoner was caught before he had accomplished much, and the officer's testimony against him secured his conviction, and he was sentenced to State Prison for three years.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 17, 1868.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114	40 Am. Ex	48
5,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s, R. '62	113⅝	20 Mer. Union Ex.	24½
51,000 5-20s, C, '65	111	700 N. Y. C. R....b30	126
100,000 do	11[illegible]	100 do	125⅞
50,000 5-20s, C, '67	108⅝	60 do	125⅝
70,000 5-20s, C, '68	1[illegible]9	200 do	126
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s., new	69⅜	400 do....s15	127⅞
80,000 do	69	100 Erie R....b60	47⅛
25,000 do	68⅞	500 do	47⅛
13,000 do....2d call	69	100 do	47
5,000 do	69⅛	100 do....b30	47¼
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c, bet. call	69⅛	100 do....2d call	47⅛
20,000 N. C. St. 6s., x. c.	7[illegible]	100 do....b60	47⅜
1,000 Missouri St. 6s.	92⅝	600 Erie R. Pf.	70
1,000 do....bet. call	92	100 Hud. Riv. R.	140
6,000 Cal. 7s....bet. call	134	400 Mich. S. & N. I., bet. call	85
1,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73, ex int	100	20 N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
5,000 Brook. 6s. W. L.	96½	500 Cleve. & Pitts.	88⅝
3,000 Erie 3d Mort.	96½	100 Reading R.	93⅞
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	84	1200 do	93
7,000 Gr. W. R. 2d M.	79½	1000 do	92¾
1,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	95	300 do	92⅝
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.	93	200 do....s60	92
4,000 C. & N. W. con. conv. B.	94⅛	76 do	92¼
		100 Chi. & N. W.	89⅛
		300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅝
		200 do....2d c. b30	89⅛
4,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M.	100	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	103
2,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	100½	100 Chic. & R. I.	103⅛
6,000 Chi. & G. E. 1st	79	600 do....b30	103⅜
10,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st.	90	200 do	103⅛
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 Con	97⅛	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95⅛
1,000 Mar. 1st..new	17	100 do....s60	95
1,000 C. Cin. & Ind. C. 1st M.	70½	300 do	95⅛
		100 do....s60	95¼
20 Park Bank	150	100 Tol., W. & W.	63⅛
20 Tenth Nat. Bank	100	100 do	63
20 Fourth N. Bk.	104½	100 do....b30	63⅛
10 Hanover Bk	115	100 do....2d call	62⅞
10 Corn Ex. Bank	130	100 do	62⅛
10 Bank of N. Am	109	100 New-Jersey C. R.	122½
20 Ocean Bank	108	400 P., F. W. & C.	109⅞
300 Cum. Coal Pf	33	10 do	109⅝
50 West. U. Tel.	34½	800 do....b60	109⅞
100 Quicksilver	21	200 do	10[illegible]
100 do	2[illegible]	300 do....bet. call	109⅝
20 Mariposa Pr	10½	1200 O. & M. R.	29¾
100 Pacific Mail	107⅞	400 O. & M. R. Pf.	78
50 do....2d call	107⅝	200 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	89¾
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	27⅛	40 Chic. & G. E.	39
100 U. S. Ex.	48½	100 Dubuque & S. C.	100
100 do	48	100 Dubuque & S. C. Pf.	92½

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114	2[illegible] Amer. Ex.	49⅛
12,000 5-20s, C, '62	113⅞	100 Adams Ex. Co.	[illegible]
20,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65....b3	111	120 do....bet. call	52
		300 Mer. U. Ex	25
90,000 do	110⅞	100 do	24⅞
62,000 do	111	100 do	24⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	108⅞	600 N. Y. Cen R.	126⅛
		600 Erie R.	47⅛
215,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	108⅞	600 Erie R. Pf.	70
4,500 do....c	108⅞	100 Hud. River R.	140
21,500 do	109	800 Reading R.	93⅛
43,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	104⅝	500 do	92⅞
		500 do....s10	93⅛
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new	69⅛	1800 do	93
20,000 do	69⅛	550 M. S. & N. I.	85
5,000 N. C. 6s. ex. c., bet. call	73	100 Dub. & S. C. Pf.	92
		600 Clev. & Pitts.	88⅞
2,300 Wes. U. Tel. 7s., small	87	200 do	88⅞
		200 Chi. & N. W., bet. call	89½
100 Canton Co.	47	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89[illegible]
100 Cumber. Coal Prf.	33	200 Clev. & Tol.	103
200 W. U. Tel.	34¼	500 Chi. & R. I.	103⅛
100 do	34	200 M. & St. P....s60	86
20 Pacific Mail	1[illegible]9⅞	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	96
650 do	109	100 do	94⅞
200 do	109⅝	400 Tol., W. & W.	63⅛
300 do	109⅝	2000 P., F. W. & C.	110
200 do	109⅝	300 do	110⅛
100 do....b30	110		
50 Del. & Hud. Canal	130	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	46
100 Mariposa Prf.	10⅝	100 Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
10 B. & B. Assoc'tion.	105½	100 Chi. & Alton	135½
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	27⅛	50 H. & St. J. Pf.	89⅞
200 do	27⅛		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s. new	69⅛	100 Erie R. Pf.	70⅛
20,000 do	68⅞	200 Tol., W. & W.	63⅛
85,000 do	70	100 do	63⅛
35,000 do	69⅞	100 Mil. & St. P.	97⅛
50 Wells-Fargo Ex.	27⅞	100 do....s15	97⅝
100 do	27⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	96⅞
100 do	27⅝	500 Ohio & M. R.	29⅝
300 do	27⅞	100 P., F. W. & C.	109⅞
100 Mer. U. Ex.	24⅜	300 M. So. & N. I.	84⅞
300 West. U. Tel.	34	1200 Clev. & Pitts.	8[illegible]
300 N. Y. Cen.	126⅝	200 Clev. & Tol....c	102⅞
200 Erie R.	46⅞	500 Chic., R. I. & P.	103⅛
1200 Reading R.	91⅞	200 do....b3	103⅛
600 do	91⅞	200 do....b3	103⅛
1800 do	92	400 do	103⅛
800 do	92⅛	200 do....c	103⅛
4600 do	9[illegible]	200 do....b10	103⅛
400 do....s10	92	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅞
500 do....c	92⅛	600 do	89⅞
200 do....s5	92	300 do	89⅞
400 do....s3	92⅛	300 Mar. Pref.	10⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$60,000 Tenn St 6s. new	69⅛	100 Alt. & T. H.	46
20,000 do	69⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.	96⅞
10,000 N. Car. 6s, x-c.	73	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	95⅞
50 Amer. Ex.	50¼	100 do	95⅞
1500 Adams Ex.	52	300 do	95
200 do	52⅛	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	110
200 do	52⅛	100 do....b60	110⅛
200 Mer. U. Ex.	25	100 do....b60	110
200 Quicksilver	21	100 Ohio & M.	29⅛
100 Pacific Mail	108⅞	1200 M. S. & N. I.	85
100 U. S. Ex.	50	400 Clev. & Pitts.	88⅞
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	126⅞	500 Clev. & Tol.	102⅞
2200 do	126½	100 do	103
3100 Erie R.	47½	800 C. R. I. & P.	103⅞
1500 Reading R.	93	500 do	103⅛
2800 do	92⅞	200 do....c	103⅛
3100 do	92⅞	400 Chi. & N. W.	89⅛
500 do....b3	92⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	89⅞
400 do....c	92⅞	300 do	89⅞
200 Tol., W. & W.	62⅞	600 do	89⅞
200 do	62⅞	50 Mariposa Min.	5

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$30,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	69⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	94⅞
		100 do	94⅞
200 Adams Ex.	51¼	200 O. & Miss. R.	29⅛
200 do	51	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅞
200 Quicksilver	21⅝	100 do....s15	84⅞
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	48⅝	300 P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅞
1200 Pacific M.	109⅛	400 Cleve. & Pitts.	88⅞
850 do	109⅞	600 do	88⅞
200 do....s3	109⅞	800 do	88⅞
500 do....s30	109⅛	200 do....s10	88⅞
800 West. U. Tel.	34⅛	200 Cl. & Tol.	102⅞
1100 N. Y. Cen.	126⅛	200 do	102⅞
900 Erie R.	47⅛	800 C., R. I. & P.	103⅛
200 do	47⅛	1300 do	103⅛
800 Reading R.	92⅞	200 do....s3	103⅛
2200 do	92¼	400 do....b3	103⅛
400 do....s10	92⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. R.	89⅛
90 B. & B. Assoc'tion.	105½	600 do	89⅛
100 Alt. & T. H. R....b30	46	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅞
100 do	45⅛	500 do	89⅞
1000 T., W. & W.	62½	400 do	89⅞
200 do....b3	62⅞	200 Mariposa Prf.	10⅞
200 M. & St. P. R.	95	400 do	10⅞

THURSDAY, Sept. 17—P. M.

There was less excitement in the Gold-Room to-day than yesterday. The Cable news to the morning papers was altogether contradictory to the private warlike dispatches circulated in the market yesterday. The Gold for cash delivery, however, is scarce, and the sales, as compared with yesterday, yielded only ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., the principal business being done at 144⅜ ℔ cent. The holders of Gold were in some instances paid a small consideration to-day for the use of their balances. In other cases the Gold was used free of Interest on the Currency advanced upon it. The Customs demand was lighter to-day—$319,000 Duties paid in for the day. But the facts that $2,250,000 Gold has been received into the Treasury in four days of the present week, for Customs account, and that the Treasury is not a seller of Gold, tell upon the supply in the market, and afford a certain measure of support to the *Bull* account in the Gold Room.

The Foreign Exchanges are weaker than yesterday, and there was some anxiety to draw on London at 109@108⅞ ℔ cent., owing to the facility of lending out the Gold proceeds of

Bills free of interest on the Currency advanced upon it.

Money to the Stock Brokers, on call, is quoted easy at from 3@5 ₩ cent., and to the Bill Brokers at 6@7 ₩ cent. on 30@60 day paper. There was a free offering at 4 ₩ cent., to the best of the Stock houses, to-day on general collateral, and on Government Security 3 ₩ cent. was accepted in some instances. Owing to a short interest in the Public Funds the United States 5-20s of 1867, and of 1862, are carried at 2@3 ₩ cent. ₩ annum interest; that is, the holders of these Stocks lend them to their neighbors, and receive an advance of the full market value in Currency, upon which they pay these rates of interest.

The Public Funds were ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. firmer than yesterday, and after the early Government Board, the demand to buy was much stronger than the offers to sell. The 1867s opened at 108¾ and advanced to 109 ₩ cent. The 1862s were dull in the morning at 113½@113⅝, and in request at the close at 113⅝@113¾ ₩ cent.

In the Border State Bonds the changes were not important from last night, though the transactions were weaker at the close by ½@¾ ₩ cent. on new Tennessees and North Carolinas.

In the Railway Share speculation the course of the market was strongly upward, although the bearish feeling of last week is still manifest on the Stock Exchange, and the offers to sell, on every appearance of weakness in the different Stocks, are quite ready and to considerable amounts. Nevertheless, the *Bullish* interest in the New-York and Western Roads is increasing, both in the extent of the purchases for the rise, and in the apparent confidence of buyers; and a pretty large business to-day is one of the resulting consequences. On the Miscellaneous list, the Pacific Mail Stock again advanced, notwithstanding the realizations noticed last night, and the sales were at higher figures this afternoon than have been known for six months past.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.
United States 10-40s	104¾	104⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½	113⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	108¾	109
American Gold Coin	144¼	144⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	69¾	69¼
Virginia Bonds, old	54½	54¼
Missouri Bonds	92	92¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	73½	73
New-York Central	125⅞	126⅞
Erie Railway	46⅞	47¾
Reading Railway	91⅞	92⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅞	103¾
Northwest Common	88⅜	89⅞
Northwest Preferred	88⅞	89⅜
Michigan Southern	84½	84⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109	109⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	107½	109⅛
St. Paul Preferred	96⅛	94⅝
St. Paul Common	95	95¼
Toledo and Wabash	63⅞	62⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

5-20 reg., 1862	108¾	5-20 coup., 1867	109
5-20 reg., 1864	[illegible]	5-20 coup., 1868	109
5-20 reg., 1865	108¾	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1874	117
5-20 reg., [illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 coup., 1874	104⅞
5-20 reg., 1868	109	10-40 reg.	[illegible]
5-20 [illegible]	111	6s, currency	109
5-20 coup., 1865, new	109		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108¾	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	94
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108¾	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1878	[illegible]	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1883	93
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1870	[illegible]	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	70
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	101	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds	69¼
Kentucky 6s	100	Virginia 6s, ex c.	54
Illinois Can. bonds 1860	[illegible]	Virginia 6s, new bonds	54
Ill. reg., 1860	[illegible]	Georgia 6s	80
Illinois 6s coupon, '79, after '67	[illegible]	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	73
Ill. [illegible] 1862	[illegible]	N. C. 6s, new bonds	71½
Illinois 6s, '79, aft. 1879	[illegible]	Missouri 6s	92
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	[illegible]	California 7s	132½
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100	Connecticut 6s	100¾
Illinois war loan	100¾	Rhode Island 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	140	Metropolitan	140
Merchants'	123	Corn Exchange	128
Mechanics'	129	Marine	150
America	145	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	124
Phenix	105	Park	150
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
State of New-York	116	Centr'l National	108¼
Commerce	122½	Fourth National	104⅛
Ocean	108	Tenth National	100
Bank of N. America	108½	Oriental Bank	135
Hanover	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	85	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	79½
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104½	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Erie 1st M. End.	104½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., 1883	85½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. '85-'75	100½	Chi. & N. I. Pac. 1s	94½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	100½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	86½
Harlem 1st M.	102½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	97
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	102	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102½
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st M. 8s. '82	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Pacific R. 7s gua. by M.	93	Clev. & P. 4th M.	[illegible]
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ c., 1875	120	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	88	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	76
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	83	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	86¾
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	88	Peninsula R. R. bonds	[illegible]
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	97
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. P., 1. & M. div.	90½
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	103
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	[illegible]	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	78½
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	76½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	105		

As some practical evidence of what the Railway properties of the great Northwest *can be made to pay* under good management we may mention that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road in their last fiscal year (ending April 30, 1868,) paid to its Stockholders $2,308,796 on a Capital of $10,399,000 *out of the net revenues of the year*, and the further sum of $1,438,109 out of the surplus income of the previous years; making altogether $3,746,905 paid in dividends from the 15th May, 1867, to the 15th March, 1868, inclusive, of which $2,079,800 was in scrip of the cash market value of 150 per cent. So that in reality the Stockholders received $4,786,795 in ten months; still leaving $1,370,194 to the credit of the Income of the Road, including $878,225 in the Sinking Funds. The present outstanding debt of the Company is only $5,218,750, averaging 6¾ per cent. Interest per annum.

Comparative earnings Chicago and Northwestern Railroad from Jan. 1 to Sept. 14, eight months and two weeks, 1868, $9,245,549 73; 1867, $7,462,814 02. Increase, 23½ ₩ cent.; $1,782,735 71. The above earnings are based upon the same number of miles (1,150) as operated in 1867. The Winona and St. Peters Railroad, owned by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, running due west 110 miles from Winona, earned the first week in September, 1868, $22,959; the first week in September, 1867, $6,483. Neither the mileage nor earnings of this road are included in the reports of the Chicago and Northwestern. This branch has paid its interest on its bonds, kept its road in order and shows a surplus, and is looked upon by the directors of the Northwest as one of their best lines, being the only road running west in Minnesota.

The following letter from the counsel of the Erie Company to the Transfer Clerk, indicates that no new transfers of stock can be made after the closing of the books for the annual election:

SIR: Numerous applications having been made for the splitting up of large certificates of stock of this Company into smaller ones, I have to call your particular attention to the following clause from the by-laws:

"No transfer of stock shall be made for thirty days next preceding the annual election of Directors."

This direction is imperative, and the exchange of certificates, whether by the issuing of smaller certificates in the place of larger ones or otherwise, would be illegal. I must therefore require that no new certificates be issued, and you will so inform applicants.

FRED. A. LANE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $977,811 19; for Customs, $319,000; Gold Notes, $53,000. Total payments, $1,096,232 68; balance, $90,165,285 55.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Sept. 16, remarks of the Corn and Hay crop prospects:

"There has been a considerable amount of rain the past week; too much for the Corn, retarding its maturing, but no injury has been done so far, of consequence. The crop is generally represented very good, and has completed its growth in all good corn land in the valleys of Ohio and Mississippi. A correspondent at Chillicothe, in this State, reports the crop in the Scioto Valley the best and largest ever raised there, and pretty nearly matured. Advices from Kansas report the corn crop in that State large, beyond precedent, and the accounts from Missouri, Iowa and Illinois are all favorable. In Kentucky, the corn is now fully ripe, and unusually good, so that it may safely be conceded that the year 1868 has produced the largest corn crop ever produced in the country, and it is not probable now that any contingency will arise to seriously injure it, before it has fully matured.

Stock Hogs are very plenty in all the Western States, and owing to the very excellent pasturage we have had throughout the Summer, their condition is all that could be desired. The inducements to feed them are much stronger than they were at this time in 1867, and doubtless there will be an increase in number and weight; indeed, the indications all point in that direction now. Business has been fair, though not any activity in general; still there is a fair trade doing, and the prospects of a good Fall business are flattering. Wheat and Corn, and all other kinds of grain are held firmly, and full prices have been realized; but an impression that the present high scale of prices cannot be maintained keeps down any speculative feeling, and not only this, but makes dealers buy with caution, and with reference to their current wants, so that there is great difficulty experienced in making sales of magnitude of any article."

The Troy *Whig* of Sept. 16 says of the Wool and Flax crops of this State:

"The annual Wool crop of the State is about 17,000,000 pounds. The great wool-growing region of the State is in Western New-York—Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, Steuben, &c. Livingston raises the most, some 800,000 pounds, and the adjoining County of Genesee stands next. Washington County is the great Wool county in the eastern section of the State, the product being some 700,000 pounds. The annual product of Rensselaer County will reach about 400,000 pounds. Wool, like all the other main staples, has its great centre markets. These are always found either in commercial or manufacturing districts. The large number of manufacturers here, and the accessibility of manufacturing neighborhoods to us by railroad, makes Troy a large wool market. The sales to this market reach from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds annually. Of this a large quantity is manufactured into goods in this vicinity. KNOWLSON & CO. work up about 750,000 pounds at their Albia Mills. Cohoes takes 1,000,000 pounds, and ROY & CO. about the same amount. What is sold in Troy, to go abroad, goes mainly to Massachusetts, 70 per cent. of it to Berkshire County. The wool comes here principally from Michigan and Ohio, and a small portion of it from Vermont.

The clip everywhere this year is understood to be large. Most of it is already out of first hands, and in those of dealers and manufacturers. Prices range from 35 to 45 cents—lower than last year, but about 10 cents better than could be commanded sixty days ago.

The total Flax product of the State is some 4,000,000 pounds. Of this, Rensselaer County raises 200,000, and Washington County some 500,000 pounds. The other counties which raise considerable Flax are Onondaga, Niagara, Seneca, Jefferson and Richmond. Onondaga raises more Flax than any other county, 900,000 pounds, and Washington stands next. The quality grown in our section is what has long been known to the trade as the 'North River Flax,' and is considered the best that is raised, and commands the highest prices.

There is the usual breadth of land under flax culture in this district the present season. The quality of fibre and seed is good. The yield is large, and that of seed rather below the average.

It is the general supposition of farmers that flax is a hard crop on the soil, but the fertility of the soil in this region that has so long grown our flax argues against the correctness of the theory. Many farmers will only sow flax on their land too poor to bear any crop without soon exhausting it, and from this circumstance has arisen the current belief alluded to.

The crop is attended with a great amount of labor, but with the introduction of machinery for 'pulling,' long hoped for, but now realized, flax growing will be largely increased with our farmers.

Several attempts have been made to introduce the system of water-rotting, but with no considerable degree of success, and the dew-rotting process is still the favorite one.

Flax growing is on the increase in Central and Western New-York, and in many of the Western States, and also in Canada. Most of the growers in these sections are men who received their schooling in the North River section, and who still look to Troy and her merchants for their goods.

The manufacturers of this city and vicinity annually spin and weave into different grades of goods about 300,000 pounds of flax. This of itself makes a local market. But our city is not only the flax market for the immediate vicinity, but for a large share of all the product of the States and Canadas. Here manufacturers and growers look for supply and demand. Many of the large mills East have their agents residing here, while others come and go at propitious times, and a four or six months' stock quietly follows them homeward. The mills of North Bennington, Johnsonville, Valley Falls, Waterford and Schenectady require a large amount of American flax which is gathered from this market.

The present demand for flax is brisk, and prices are ruling at 19c.@21c. ₩ pound, but with the new crop in market, which will appear early this year, prices will settle back to ruling prices for the last two years, viz.: 16c. to 18c. Seed is selling at $2 60 to $2 65 ₩ bushel, which is above the average price of last year."

Of the Hop crop of Wisconsin, the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of Sept. 12 remarks:

"The hop pickers have been engaged in the hop-yards in the counties of Sauk, Columbia, Marquette, Juneau, Green Lake and Waushara, during the past two weeks. The hop crop is a good one, though it may not be as large to the acre as it was last year; it is nevertheless very satisfactory. In consequence of the opening of new yards, the quantity of hops raised will be much larger than in 1867, and the quality so far as we can learn is excellent.

The price is not satisfactory because it is 40 ₩ cent. below that of last year. Many will be compelled to sell their Hops at 28 or 30 cents ₩ pound who expected to realize 40. Thousands of persons have made large investments predicated on a high price for Hops. These men will be sorely disappointed because their profits are so seriously diminished. Nevertheless, it is true beyond all dispute that Hops at 25 cents ₩ pound compensate far better than the culture of Wheat. The difficulty will be that very many farmers have borrowed money in order to extend their hop-yards, supposing that one year's crop would pay off the loan. When Hops were 50 cents ₩ pound that might have been done, but when they sink to 25 cents ₩ pound it may require the slow work of years to get rid of the incumbrance.

The country merchants have advanced heavily in the form of goods to the hop growers, and they will be financially embarassed if those loans are not repaid this autumn. The hop crop will bring into the State three or four millions of money, and, fortunately too, this sum will be realized in those counties where the grain crop is the lightest. The sandy lands of Marquette, Sauk, Columbia and Juneau counties, which have brought a very small return of wheat, are found to be very favorable to hops, and the culture is extending wonderfully."

West Wisconsin Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A most important link in the connection of the railway system which centres at St. Paul, Minn., with Milwaukee and the East is the West Wisconsin Road. Beginning at Tomah, a thriving town on the line of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, some fifty miles east of La Crosse, and running northwesterly about 159 miles to Hudson, passing through some of the finest wheat-growing counties in the Northwest, it forms the most direct and the shortest route from a section of country rich in valuable products and fast becoming populous, to Eastern markets. From its location and course it will necessarily become a trunk line. In the Summer competing with the Mississippi for pleasure travel, it is still far enough east of the river to secure local business and the patronage of the fast traveling public, while in Winter it will command the whole traffic of that part of the country. As a freight road it will have peculiar advantages. At Hudson it reaches what has become the most important source of the supply of pine lumber for the valley of the Mississippi. The completion of the road will make it the most accessible. At Menominee, Eau Claire and Black River Falls, on its line, it will also receive large quantities of lumber from the numerous saw-mills now in operation and needing facilities for transportation. And in the Fall its utmost capacity will be taxed by the wheat harvest, St. Croix County alone, it is estimated, having this year a surplus of 1,500,000 bushels to market. Lumber and wheat will thus furnish it with a continuous freightage which, under present management, cannot fail to be remunerative.

It is gratifying to know that the first section, from Tomah to Black River Falls, will soon be in running order, the track being now rapidly laid; and preparations are made for pushing on the work upon the next division with energy and all practicable speed.

The Company have a land grant of ten sections to the mile, and it need hardly be said that it is of very great value. The tide of emigration has set strongly in the direction of the Northwest, and as the road progresses the demand for lands in its vicinity will steadily increase, and the price they will command be continually enhanced. Without attempting to estimate the amount likely to be realized, it would seem to be reasonable to anticipate a price per acre nearly equal to that obtained by the Illinois Central. From this source alone there can be little doubt that enough will be realized within a few years after its completion to pay off the mortgage debt of the road.

We see by the English papers that the Company has had the good fortune to place its first issue of bonds. At a meeting of bondholders in London on the 27th ult., JAMES GOODSON, Esq., M. P., was selected as an English Trustee, to act with Judge LEONARD and JOHN DUTTON STEELE, Esq., the American Trustees. And, as a further assurance, Mr. JOHN COLLINSON, C. E., of London, is to make an annual inspection of the road, and report its condition and progress. The mortgage is £800,000, principal and interest payable at the London and County Bank.

R.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1868.

THE INTEREST on the BONDS of the State of Tennessee, due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Fourth National Bank, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 5.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

The attention of parties interested is called to the above notice of the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

$50,000.—WANTED—A THOROUGH business man, with this amount, to take charge of the manufacture and sale of ROOT'S WROUGHT-IRON SECTIONAL SAFETY BOILER, in England and other European countries. Address JOHN B. ROOT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., New-York.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD. THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. SINKING FUND COUPON BONDS of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN, *free of Government tax*, are for sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

At the present price of gold the bonds pay an income of over ten per cent.; and, in the estimation of the Company, they are the cheapest first-class security offered in the market.

Pamphlets giving fuller information may be had at the office.

Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Houston-st., n. s., 385.0½ ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x110	$12,000
Irving-place, e. s., 43.3 ft. s. of 16th-st., 20x80	16,500
Irving-place, e. s., 43.3 ft. s. of 16th-st., 20x80	22,000
Stuyvesant estate, No. 353, rear part, 4x25	nom.
10th-st., No. 270 E., 25x96	24,750
49th-st., s. s., 97 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x100.5	15,800
49th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 59.9x76.9x42.6x75	7,000
71st-st., n. s., 71 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x64.4	6,000
124th-st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	1,700
128th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., (irregular)	11,500
133d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 60x99.11	5,100
134th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100	6,400
2d-av., e. s., 83.9 ft. n. of 56th-st., 20.10x70	19,500
8th-av., e. s., lot No. 66, estate of Wagstaff, 25.6x100 76th-st., n. s., lot No. 69, estate of Wagstaff, 25x102.2	11,500
11th-av., n. e. corner 149th-st., 375x199.10	52,500

Leases.

Broadway, e. s., between 41st and 42d sts., (St. Cloud Hotel,) store, 3 years and 8 months—total	$3,500
Mercer-st., Nos. 128 and 130, 2 years, per week	225
5th-av., No. 13, 5 years, per year	7,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x77	$2,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 3x250	125
Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., 50x107.2	1,500
Clay-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	3,400
Clay-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	3,400
Conselyea-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	3,000
Frost-st., s. s., 304 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x100	425
Gerry-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100	750
Gold-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100.3	4,150
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 350 w. of Reid-av., 25x100	2,500
Monroe-st. and Lewis-av., n. e. cor., 50x100	1,800
Raymond-st., e. s., 106.2 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x76.3x20x75	1,950
Smith and Cook sts., s. e. cor., 25x100	1,500
Walworth-st., w. s., 117.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	1,405
Woodbine-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	450
North 6th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-st., 25x100	3,000
8th-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x75	500
South 10th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-st., 25x100	600
12th-st., s. s., 272.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 12.6x100	nom.
3d-st., n. s., 154.1 ft. e. of 8th-av., 349x444	[illegible]
Clermont-av., e. s., 75.4 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 21.6x86.6	14,650
Gates-av., s. s., 345 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	9,750
Hale-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Division-av., 25x108	250
Lewis-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Monroe-st., 50x100	1,800
Myrtle av., s. s., 20.5 ft. e. of Yates-av., 20.2x100	3,600
5th-av., w. s., 39 ft. s. of 19th-st., 18x52	2,800
5th-av., w. s., 39 ft. s. of 19th-st., 18x52	3,500
Lots Nos. 289 to 292, map heirs W. Howard	6,720

Leases Recorded.

Henry and Poplar sts., s. w. cor., 62.5x100, 15 years, per year	$1,000
Prince-st., No. 96, 4 years, per year	400
1st-st., No. 259, store, &c., 4 11-12 years, per year	289
Union-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of India-st., 25x100, 5 years, per year	$125

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

Madison-st., w. s., Nos. 193, 194, 195 each 25x100	225
Rockaway road, w. s., Creed's prop., 37x100	450

College Point.

College-av. and Whitestone road, s. e. cor., 100x50	825

Newtown.

Crescent-st., w. s., 300 ft. S. of Wilbur-av., 25x100	$500

NEW-JERSEY.

Belleville

Carterett-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of Lincoln-av., 165x186	$3,500
High and Holmes sts., s. w. corner, 121x162	9,400

Clinton.

Hawthorne and Chadwick avs., corner of, 140x337	$900
F. Maekin's property, 4 tracts, 2½ acres, 6 6-10 acres, ¼ acre, 6 7-10 acres	7,000

East Orange.

Steuben-st., w. s., 180 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 50x150	$950

Orange.

Parrow-st., n. s., 392 ft. from Centre-st., 25x107	$200

Newark.

Barbara-st., e. s., 420 ft. n. of Hamburg-place, 25x100	$650
Broad-st., e. s., 210 ft. s. of Bridge-st., 25x235	1,750
Chestnut and Hamon-sts., s. e. corner, 25x100	1,000
Cedar-st., s. s., S. C. Royse's property, 23x42	10,500
Congress-st., e. s., 173 ft. from Elm-st., 27x95	2,900
Ferry-st., n. s., 33 ft. s. e. of Union-st., 8x118	8,625
Ferry-st., n. s., 174 ft. w. of Mott-st., 59x75	2,000
Frederick-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Market-st., 25x100	1,050
Jefferson and Downing sts., n. e. corner, 65x95	14,500
Kossuth-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Magazine-st., 25x100	650
South Market-st., s. s. of M. Ward's prop., 2 lots	6,400
South Market-st., s. s. of M. Ward's property, another plot, 31x186	1,160
Vanderpoel-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Pennsylvania-av., 50x100	700
Ward-st., e. s., J. A. Mulford's property, 22x100	4,200

Hudson City.

Newark-st. and Pierce-av., 150 ft. s. w. of corner, 25x100	$490
Summit-av., plot A, Homestead map, 100x125	2,500
Lot No. 11, block B, Hespe & Weber map, 25x100	675

Bergen.

Duncan-av., s. s., between Bergen and West Side avs., 2,013x2,002	$80,000

Weehawken.

Viles-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 14th-st., 25x100	$216

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	26	Barley, bushels	18,013
Flour, bbls.	15,132	Malt, bushels	2,500
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	442	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	322
Wheat, bushels	203,503	Lard, pkgs	473
Corn, bushels	339,393	Beer, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	238
Oats, bushels	225,338	Petroleum, bbls.	1,524

ASHES—Have been in request and steady at $9 50@$9 62 for Pots and $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in rather better demand at about former quotations, including Java at 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16c.; Rio, 18c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Opened more firmly on an increased call from buyers, but closed tamely and less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,747 bales, including 1,066 bales to spinners, 319 bales to speculators, and 362 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	22	22¼	22¼@23
Good Ordinary, ₩ lb.	23¾	23¾	[illegible]@24¼
Low Middling, ₩ lb.	25½	25½	25¾@26
Middling, ₩ lb.	26¼	26½	26¾@27
Good Middling, ₩ lb.	28	28¼	28¾@29

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,348
Receipts last week	2,288
Receipts preceding week	1,696
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	6,146
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	400,830
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	219,481
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	15,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296

EGGS—Have been plenty and in fairly active request at rather easier prices, including Jersey, Extra brands, 28c.@29c.; State and Pennsylvania, 27c.@28c.; Ordinary Western, 22c.@25c.; Western by express, 25c.@26c.; Canada, 25c.@26c. ₩ dozen.

FRUIT—Grapes are coming forward freely, and the prospects are for a fine yield. Trade is good, and as other fruits are scarce an active market is looked for. Plums are in fair supply, but Peaches and Pears are scarce. Pears, common, ₩ bbl., $5@$10; Pears, Flemish Beauty, ₩ bbl., $12@$16; Pears, Bartlett, ₩ bbl., $20@$30; Pears, Duchess, ₩ bbl., $14@$18; Peaches, New-Jersey, ₩ crate, $7@$8; Peaches, Ohio, ₩ crate, $3@$6; Peaches, common, ₩ crate, $1@$3; Apples, common, ₩ bbl., $3@$4; Apples, good, ₩ bbl., $5@$6; Watermelons, ₩ 100, $12@$35; Nutmeg Melons, ₩ bbl., $3@$4; Grapes, Concord, ₩ lb., 10c.@14c.; Grapes, Hartford, ₩ lb., 20c.@24c.; Grapes, Delaware, ₩ lb., 18c.@20c.; Green Gages, ₩ bushel, $7@$8; Blue Gages, ₩ bushel, $5@$6. Dried Apples are in better supply, and, in the absence of trade, prices are weaker. New Peaches are steadily held. Old are dull and not wanted. We quote: New Apples, State, 11c.@12c.; New Apples, Western, 10c.@11c.; New Apples, Southern, 10c.@12c.; New Peaches, Southern, 24c.@25c.; Old Peaches, Southern, 18c.@20c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@13c.; Blackberries, 20c.@23c.; Raspberries, 42c.@45c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more abundant and rather more active to-day, at, however, a further partial reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 60; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 85@$8 40; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 40@$9 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 30@$8 90 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60@$7 60
Extra State	7 85@ 9 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75@11 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 30@ 8 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 90@12 00
Extra Genesee	9 60@12 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	9 65@13 50

Southern Flour is in demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $8 75@$9 50 for poor to fair, and $9 50@$15 75 for fair to very superior Extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour has been quiet but quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 500 sacks at $9@$11 25 as extremes for Extras, ₩ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in request at $6 25@$8 50 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 240 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey; $5 60@$6 25 for Western; $5 65 for State; $6 12½ for Brooklyn; $5 75@$6 25 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 55@$6 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 950 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered at much lower prices for other than choice Amber Winter, which having been exceptionally scarce, has been quoted firmer. The demand has been more active, partly for export, though the increased firmness in ocean freights tended to check the outward movement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 89,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 40@$2 50; Red and Amber Western (Winter) at $2 10@$2 31; No. 1 Spring at $1 97@$1 98; No. 2 Spring, poor to choice, at $1 80@$1 86; Mixed No. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 85½@$1 88; White California at $2 72½ ₩ bushel. Corn has been lower in price on a much more liberal offering. The demand has been more animated at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 210,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 19 for unsound; $1 19@$1 20½ for sound new Mixed Western; $1 21@$1 26 for White Western; $1 25@$1 26 for Yellow Western ₩ bushel. Rye has been scarce and in demand at $1 42@$1 60 for Southern, Western and State ₩ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels. Barley has been quoted rather firmer, on an improved demand. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bushels Canada West, free, at $1 88 ₩ bushel. Of Barley Malt, there were 2,650 bushels taken at $2 20@$2 25 ₩ bushel. Oats have been more abundant and lower, on a moderate trade; sales have been reported of 78,000 bushels new Southern and Western at 64c.@71½c. ₩ bushel. Beans are quiet, with prices gradually drooping; new are arriving more freely. Peas are inactive. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime, $4 50; Beans, mediums, prime, $4@$4 25; Beans, California, $3 75@$4; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 60@$1 65 ₩ bushel. The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours ending 1:30 P. M. Sept. 16, 1868:

Corn—Chas. Bates, Buffalo; Warrior, Buffalo; Harm & Port, Buffalo; St. Clair, Buffalo; Gertie Fisher, Buffalo; Pride of the West, Buffalo; James Scribner, Buffalo; N. Hart, Oswego; Josh Clement, Buffalo; Joseph Mattimore, Buffalo; Plow Boy, Buffalo; H. A. Dorn, Buffalo; N. S. Storms, Buffalo; P. J. Newkirk, Buffalo; Fayette, Buffalo; Wm. Halsey, Buffalo; N. A. Hart, Buffalo; Jacob Shaver, Buffalo; Maria J. Phillips, Buffalo; F. K. Jones, Oswego; Mary E. Fuliston, Buffalo; Billy Clark, Oswego; Geo. Davidson, Buffalo; John Davis, Buffalo; Thos. Kingford, Buffalo; Nellie and George, Buffalo; J. L. Cramer, Buffalo; Victor A. Putnam, Buffalo; R. N. Geer, Buffalo; Senator Wade, Oswego.

Wheat—Allen Munroe, Buffalo; L. B. Arnold, Oswego; Henry Poppleton, Buffalo; James Noxon, Lockport; O. C. French, Oswego; Housatonic, Buffalo; Tom Hyer, Buffalo; L. G. Peck, Buffalo; Oakville, Oswego; Fayette, Oswego; E. W. Cumming, Buffalo; Wm. H. Mead, Buffalo; Pete Fish, Oswego; P. C. B., Oswego; State Rights, Oswego; Minnie Thorn, Oswego; American Flag, Oswego; N. G. Johnson, Oswego; C. H. Larner, Oswego; M. H. Weaver, Oswego; Ida A. Butts, Oswego.

Oats—Franklin Lackey, Buffalo; Matt Rowe, Buffalo; Billy Lape, Buffalo; Fanny Matteson, Buffalo; Dr. Wilson, Buffalo; Galt, Buffalo; St. James, Buffalo; E. H. Shepherd, Oswego; Maggie and Stella, Buffalo; J. J. Munger, Buffalo; Two Brothers, Buffalo; Alpha, Buffalo; J. J. Sproull, Buffalo; Thomas Comes, Buffalo; J. E. Deans, Buffalo; Jefferson Collins, Buffalo; Tom Parks, Buffalo; Wm. H. Carter, Buffalo; Monitor, Buffalo; Dexter, Buffalo; George Wickham, Buffalo.

Barley—A. J. Labar, Montezuma; James Platt, Oswego; W. A. Hotchkiss, Buffalo.

Rye—J. Huntley, Buffalo; Mohawk Valley, Buffalo; J. J. Rowland, Buffalo.

Lumber—M. Birdsall, Utica; J. F. Howarth, Olean; Shanghai, Olean; W. R. Hopkins, Rome; Mary Bowley, Oswego; S. G. Hart, Oswego; Ann Eliza, Corning; Simon Decker, Corning; A. R. Sweet, Oswego; J. T. Pratt, Oswego; Wm. H. Kruse, Buffalo; Chit Vickery, Oswego; Cora Bowley, Oswego; C. Harris, Boonville; Frank Mackay, Oswego; Josiah, Buffalo; Anna, Oswego; John Stuart, Rome; Jim. James n, Buffalo; J. Esty, Buffalo; Clara and Jennie, Buffalo; Henry and Helen, Lyons Falls; N. D. Bronson, Lyons Falls; T. C. Clark, Lyons Falls; Right of Way, Oswego; Melvina, Rome; J. G. Willard, Rome; Geranium, Rome; Undine, Oswego; J. P. Jourdan, Buffalo; J. T. Davis, Buffalo; Lettie Rhines, Phœnix; Union, Oswego; O. A. Crandall, Buffalo; Neil Duross, Buffalo; John A. Pool, Oswego; George D. Moore, Oswego; Sabbath Keeper No. 2, Oswego; Ella Depuex, Oswego; Gilbert Peterson, Buffalo; Frank Walsh, Boonville; E. F. Blanchard, Oswego; John A. Horn, Buffalo; B. Wood, Lyons Falls.

Staves—M. McGrath, Buffalo; A. A. Bradt, Tonawanda; P. W. Sprague, Buffalo; Aunt Cally, Buffalo; City, Buffalo; Ela's Sister, Lyons Falls; Jason Parker, Buffalo; Ed. Gallagher, Buffalo; Herman Van Buren, Tonawanda.

Malt, &c.—Mary E. Canefield, Montezuma.

Coal—Frank Reese, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 3, Geneva; Non-Intervention, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 7, Geneva.

Petroleum—Union, Buffalo.

Flaxseed, &c.—Russian, Oswego.

Stone—Peck and Church, Buffalo.

Leather, &c.—Jerry Ryan, Lyons Falls.

Iron—Canasawaeta, Utica.

Shooks, &c.—C. H. Van Naine, Corning.

Salt—Salt Springs, Syracuse; Johnny Hempstead, Syracuse.

Plaster—Thos. Cornell, Rome.

HAY—North River bale continues in light supply and fair request at 70c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 70c.@90c. for short and long ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, including American at 10c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 15c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22½c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@20c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ₩ lb.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, the receipts of Lumber are smaller, partly owing to detention of boats by breaks in canals, and partly from the fact that Western shipments are lighter, the large lots of Lumber being well forward before the advance in freights, which now amounts to $1 per M. feet. The trade has been but moderately active during the week, as the attendance of buyers has not been large. Prices remain as per last quotations, the bulk of the sales being at the average price. Shipments last week were large, mostly from previous sales. The breaks on the Champlain Canal will probably detain boats for a week. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending 12th inst. were 25,562,000 feet, against 25,155,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1867. These figures would raise the aggregate receipts of this year to about 707,379,000 feet, against 542,355,000 feet to a corresponding period in 1867. The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending Sept. 7 and Sept. 14 were:

	Sept. 7.	Sept. 14.
Buffalo	8,415,900	3,501,600
Oswego	9,779,300	3,400,700
Total feet	18,195,200	6,902,300

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the second week of September were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868..	12,466,100	1,667	....	1,291,200
1867..	17,178,200	1,828	....	776,000

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 9,195,186 feet were by the Erie, and 3,270,874 feet by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Sept. 15 were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868..	294,387,900	32,563	60,486	22,495,000
1867..	253,699,000	20,245	4,752	22,533,500

MOLASSES—Has been in active demand, and buoyant, including Porto Rico at 47½c.@70c.; Cuba at 33c.@55c.; English Islands at 53c.@56c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ₩ gallon. Sales 1,850 hhds., chiefly Porto Rico.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request, including Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@47c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $3 87; Resin at $2 62½@$8 25 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4; Pitch at $3 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue in fair request and buoyant, including Crude Whale at 90c.@92c.; Bleached Whale at $1@$1 05; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12½; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 70; Red Oil at 80c.@$1 02½; Linseed Oil at $1 04@$1 08; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been moderately inquired for at from 14½c.@15½c. for Crude in bulk; 19½c.@20c. for do. in bbls., and 28c.@31½c. for Refined in bond, ₩ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The trade has been moderate in nearly all articles. We quote: Monitor Potatoes, $2 25@$2 75; Buckeye, $2 75@$3; Peach Blows, $4 25@$4 50; Mercers, $4 25@$4 50; Delaware Sweet, $5@$6; Norfolk Sweet, $5@$6 50; Onions, Red, $6@$6 50; Onions, White, $6 50@$7 ₩ bbl.; Tomatoes, ₩ basket, 62c.@75c.; Pickles, ₩ 1,000, $2 50@$3; Marrow Squash, ₩ bbl., $2@$2 25; Cabbages, Norfolk, ₩ 100, $10@$14; Turnips, ₩ bbl., $2 50@$3; Beets, ₩ 100 bunches, $2 25@$2 50; Green Corn, ₩ 100, $1@$1 25.

POULTRY—Poultry is selling well, and the receipts, though large, are readily absorbed at good prices. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, ₩ lb., 23c.@25c.; Fowls, ₩ lb., 20c.@22c.; Geese, ₩ pair, $1 50@$2; Ducks, ₩ pair, 75c.@$1; Spring Chickens, ₩ pair, 62c.@$1.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate request, at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $28 85@$29 20 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 93¾, cash; $29@$29 12 for Old Mess; $26 75@$26 87 for Prime Mess, and $23 75@$24 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and heavy. Sales equal to 180 packages, at 13½c.@19c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@13c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ₩ lb. Bacon continues inactive at declining prices; sales 50 boxes at 14½c. for Cumberlands, ₩ lb. Lard has been in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@20½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 20c.@20½c. for Prime Steam, ₩ lb.; also 250 tcs. prime Steam, September delivery, buyer's option, at 20c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in slack request at $13 50@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$13 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 138 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $25@$31 for State and Western, ₩ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The market for Butter is without any material change. The demand during the entire week just closed has been confined to local wants, and our quotations have been barely maintained for really good to strictly fine stock, while inferior to fair qualities have been generally neglected. The total receipts for the week ending this day, are 9,731 packages, which are hardly sufficient to supply the increased local wants. Butter continues to be held firmly in the dairy districts, which, with the fine and large Fall production, that now is an assured fact, induces great caution on the part of dealers and operators, and causes an unhealthy market, as the margin for a fall in prices is wide, and the heavy crop once in motion bids fair to wipe out combinations and fancy prices. Our quotations are unchanged:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	42	@43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	41	@42
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ₩ lb.	40	@42
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	38	@40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₩ lb.	37	@38
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₩ lb.	42	@43
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₩ lb.	37	@38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₩ lb.	38	@40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₩ lb.	37	@38
State and Jersey, fresh pails ₩ lb.	40	@50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ₩ lb.	40	@50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	37	@39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₩ lb.	35	@36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₩ lb.	30	@33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₩ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ₩ lb.	25	@27

The situation of the Cheese crop is directly opposite to that of Butter nearly. The entire make, up to the middle of August, has been marketed, and the stock now held, and to be made, will, it is calculated, be barely sufficient to supply the heavy local and Southern demand, which will soon be on the market, and also the export trade, which cannot be less than last year, and may be largely increased. Managers of factories continue very firm in their views, and receivers are still pursuing the safe course in not placing factories on this market while the warm weather continues. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 24,017 boxes, which, being light and insufficient, leaves for those parties who habitually bear the market but little ground to stand on. We note some sales of fancy factories at prices outside of our quotations, but they are entirely exceptional. The market closes firmly at our quotations, which are unchanged:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb.	16½@17½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₩ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb.	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb.	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been more freely offered and purchased at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,825 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½@14½c., and 350 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@13½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continued in request at 13½c.@15½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 58,000 lbs. Tallow at 13½c.@13¾c.; 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 19½c.@21½c., and 30,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been scarce, and quoted higher, on a light trade. Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., in bond, at 75c.@80c. chiefly at 75c.@76c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been moderately active, and quoted firmer for Grain to British ports, with little room available at the ruling figures. For Liverpool, there were taken 30,000 bushels Grain, chiefly Wheat, by steamer, at 5½d.@5¾d. per. bushel. For London, by steamer, 100 bales Hops at ¾d.; 500 bales Mexican Grass at ½d. ₩ lb.; 25 hhds. and 4 tcs. Tobacco at 30s.; and 150 tons measurement goods at 35s.@45s. per ton.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 18, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

400 kegs French Plums.
400 kegs French Prunes.

At 12 o'clock.

18 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
174 cases fresh Sicily Lemons.
Landing ex steamship *City of Cork*.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
QUEBEC, June 19, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a sale of Timber Berths in the following Territories, will be held at the places and dates mentioned below, namely:

St. Maurice Territory, at the Crown Timber Office, Three Rivers, on the 2d day of September next.

Lower Ottawa Territory, at the Crown Timber Office, Montreal, on the 16th day of September next.

Upper Ottawa Territory, at the Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, on the 7th day of October next.

The berths to be offered for sale, and the conditions of sale, can be ascertained at the respective Crown Timber Offices.

G. A. BOURGEOIS, Assistant Com'r.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 11, 1868.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at 1 P. M., on the 30th day of September next, the side-wheel steamship *Empire City*, of the following dimensions: Length, 240 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth, 23 feet; tonnage, 1,751 tons.

The sale will take place at her anchorage in Erie Basin, Brooklyn, and a steamer will be in readiness at Pier No. 45 North River, at 11 A. M., to convey parties desiring to attend the sale.

The vessel will be sold as she now lies, and the purchaser will be responsible from the time of purchase.

Terms: Ten per cent. cash at time of sale, balance to be paid on the following day in United States currency, when the vessel will be transferred to the purchaser.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and A. Q. M. G.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 28, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-lawtoi5oct

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The undersigned, as Receiver of all the property and effects of the SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will sell at auction, on the premises, at the

VILLAGE OF SALISBURY MILLS,
TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY,
NEW-YORK, ON THE
25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., INSTEAD OF 12 M., AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED,

the premises and property of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, situated at Salisbury Mills aforesaid, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, about eight miles from Newburg, on the Hudson River.

The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot; a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a one hundred and twenty-five horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one sixty-two inch Fourdrinier Paper Machine, by John L. Seavens, of Worcester, Mass. and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper. Also, a boiler-house, two forty-horse power boilers, rag-house, bleach-boiler, dam, water power, water wheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, seven dwelling-houses, storehouse, workshop, stables, furniture, &c., &c., &c.

The property cost new in 1867 upwards of $200,000. The machinery in the mill buildings, which was all new in 1867, cost near $50,000; and the machinery and buildings are insured for $80,000. The capacity of the mill is about 2,000 pounds of paper daily.

For further particulars concerning the property, apply on the premises, or to the undersigned; and for terms of sale apply to

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver,
Room No. 13, City Hall, New-York City, or
BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

where a map of the premises may be seen.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., real estate auctioneers and brokers, No. 7 Pine-st.—Auction sales real estate and stocks.—The undersigned will, as heretofore, give their personal attention to the selling at auction of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES. Sales made at the Exchange Salesroom, or on the premises, (whether in City or country,) as may be desired by the seller. Also to the selling of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

at the residence of owners.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

Special attention will be given to the selling of improved and unimproved real estate at private sale. Also to the

LEASING OF STORES AND DWELLINGS.

Executors, administrators and others wishing to dispose of real or personal property, whether at public or private sale, will find our terms as liberal as those of any responsible house. No charge (except the actual disbursements for printing, advertising, &c.) will be made unless sales are effected.

The services of the undersigned are tendered to the public, believing that their experience of twenty-five years will enable them to give entire satisfaction to those intrusting business to them.

ADRAIN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c., &c.,

consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood parlor and library suites in blue, crimson and green reps and plush, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre-tables, gilt-frame French plate mantle mirror, rosewood etageres, carved boxwood lounges in blue and green reps, carved boxwood and rosewood book-cases, carved boxwood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, towel racks, plated and enameled cottage suites, rosewood wardrobes, chandeliers, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., mahogany and boxwood extension dining tables, elegant carved boxwood buffets, chairs and sofas in hair-cloth, mahogany double desks and tables, stair carpets, rods, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

Carved rosewood seven-octave grand action piano, by Nunns & Clark.
Two rosewood pianos.
Two billiard tables.
Iron safes, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern,

Ten Sewing Machines.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 238 West 38th-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

Full particulars hereafter.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.

By GEO. COOK, at 11 o'clock TO-MORROW, at salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st. Catalogues at sale.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large amount of CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

26 iron guns, various calibre.
3,400 pounds shot, shells, &c.
820 field carriages.
205 sets of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
2,000 McClellan saddles,
3,400 curb bridles.
6,000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; or Brevet Col. S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by application to this arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Sept. 4, 1868.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS WHO CAN sew on machine and cut and fit, a situation in a respectable family; is a refined person and would go for low wages to a permanent home, or will work by the day. Call after 6 P. M., or address Mrs. RYAN, No. 92 Division-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 114 6th-av., corner 9th-st., in the toy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, who understands all kinds of family sewing; can produce the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 45 Elizabeth-st. for two days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, from 14 to 17 years of age, to go a short distance in the country, to do chamberwork and waiting; wages $6 per month. Address WILLIAMS, with reference, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT chambermaid and waitress, a situation, or would do plain sewing; has two and a half years City reference; the lady can be seen. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WITH UNEXceptionable City references, a situation; understands fine starching and French fluting; can be seen, until engaged, at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker; is willing to assist with washing; has the best of City references for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can be seen at No. 246 16th-st., near 8th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; is a good dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting; is a first-class hair-dresser; or would like to go out by the day in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 216 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-rate cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 West 19th-st., in basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best of reference. Can be seen till Tuesday, the 22d inst., at her present employer's, No. 316 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; has no objection to assist with the chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant; is very handy, and would make herself useful; no objection to travel. Call at No. 100 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.; best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook; is willing, if required, to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 321 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS a situation; thoroughly understands cutting and trimming ladies' and childrens' dresses; no objection to waiting on ladies; understands arranging the hair; City references. Apply at No. 29 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands French and English cooking; has the best of City reference; a Roman Catholic need not apply. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., near 7th-av., third floor front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a private family as excellent cook; first-class baker of bread and biscuit; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 239 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress: is fully competent; best of reference. Inquire at No. 119 West 22d-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced person as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; ten years' City reference. Call at No. 500 3d-av., corner 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or to take care of a baby; can do excellent embroidery; has good reference. Apply at No. 408 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; can produce the best City or country references from her last employers. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 149 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A TRUSTworthy girl as chambermaid, or would attend to the care of children, or assist in waiting; four years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; is willing to take care of an infant; can give four years' reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL A SITUation to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 306 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as seamstress; can cut and fit for children, and understand dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has fifteen years recommendation from her last place. Call at No. 213 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., in the candy store.

WANTED—THE WASHING AND IRONING OF a respectable family by a highly respectable woman, who can do up all styles of gentlemen's linens and ladies' finery; will do the above at her own residence and perform the work well; City reference. Call at No. 577 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN WHO is a first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house; good references given; no washing done. Call for two days at No. 309 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor in the rear.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation; is an excellent cook and a good washer and ironer; is a good baker, or will do general housework in a small family in City or country; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the charge of children; has no objection to go to the country; good reference; can be seen for two days. Call for two days at No. 26 Amity-st., South Brooklyn, between Hicks and Columbia sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse in a first-class family; can take full charge night and day; would like to travel with a family going to Europe as nurse or lady's maid; best of reference for traveling. Can be seen at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and dress ladies' hair; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 345 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman wants a situation as a good cook and to help as laundress; in the City or country. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 105 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as laundress; can give best of City reference. Apply at No. 434 31st-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation to do housework and take care of grown children; is a good plain sewer, and has good reference. Apply at No. 149 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family, or would do up-stairs work. Call at her present employer's, No. 423 21st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse in a private family; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 238 10th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation in a private family as nurse and plain sewing, or chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 134 West 26th-st., one flight up to the right.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUAtions; one as nurse and plain sewing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at 133 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to do the general housework of a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman, as first-class cook, washer and ironer in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as laundress; has good references from last places. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A LITTLE girl to do any light work in a nice family, but no nursing. Address No. 362 7th-av., over the store, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do general housework for a small family; good references given. Call at No. 350 East 12th-st., first floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 350 East 12th-st., first floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 238 10th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; City or country; best reference. Apply for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as first-class chambermaid; City reference. Call at No. 138 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE FINE sewing to do at home on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a first-class operator. Call or address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants. No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN, Protestant, a situation for the care of a house or farm; fully understands the care of horses; the wife milk and butter; no incumbrance. Address J. M., Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as gardener; understands the business in all its branches; has four years' reference from last place; no objection to any part of the country. Address J. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the care of horses; a safe driver and good plain gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; is highly recommended. Address R. J., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; first class reference. Address J. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and can produce 12 years' unexceptionable City reference. Address A. L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN A situation as porter or to travel with a family; can furnish the best of City reference. Address C. THOMAS, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener and coachman; has the best of reference from last employer, who can be seen by addressing T. O. N., Box No. 2,648 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Address J. P., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man as porter or watchman; has reference from present employer. Apply or address P. SMITH, at C. H. Green's, No. 62 Duane-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and plain gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; is willing to be useful. Address D. S., Box No. 2[illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as coachman; can produce satisfactory reference. Can be seen at Mr. Lowden's harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in a store; is willing to work, and can be well recommended. Inquire for two days at No. 276 1st-av., one door from the corner of 16th-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply or address No. 1 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single, capable young man; can produce good City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, WHO CAN write a fair hand and cypher, would be willing to give his services for his board to some respectable place of business where he would be well taken care of; the best of reference given. Call at 78 East Washington-square.

A GENTLEMAN, JUST RETURNED from the country, would be glad to get a good situation for his coachman, who is a very honest, reliable man. Address W., Box No. 4,028 Post Office, New-York.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—WANTED, BY A thoroughly experienced double-entry book-keeper, a situation as book-keeper or cashier; first-class New-York and Boston references given, and satisfactory reasons for wishing to leave Boston and present employer. Address E. W. S., Box No. 3,742, Boston Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to attend bar or grocery store; can get good references for either; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 436 West 28th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A WHOLESALE house, by a young man of 20; salary no object at first. Address ENERGY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER is desirous of employment at a moderate salary. Address, F. W., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITress and to assist in washing and ironing; only those with good references need apply at No. 10 East 34th-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, FRENCH, ENGlish or German Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; none but first-class need apply. Call at No. 60 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, GERMAN OR English girl as chambermaid and waitress; none but first-class, with City reference, need apply. No. 60 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK, and to assist in washing and ironing in a small quiet family. Call at No. 128 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN THAT UNDERstands farming and the care of horses. Apply with references, to JAS. R. SMITH, Jr., No. 15 State-st.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 58 Pine-st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1868.

WE BEG LEAVE TO STATE THAT MR. ROBERT BARRET has been admitted a partner in our firms here and in New-York.

DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambelé, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Ducios, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening —LORLE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTTS. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPHARD AND HIS DOG, JENNY LIND and THE STRING OF PEARLS.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos 45 and 47 Bowery.
GOETZ VON BERLICHINGEN. Principal character by Mr. Hermann Hendrichs.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
A TOUR OF IRELAND (Panorama) and VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post Office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

An attempt made by the Greeks of Chios to celebrate the baptism of the heir to the Greek throne was recently suppressed by the Turks. A young Greek attaché of the American consulate, was among those arrested, and notwithstanding the intercession of Admiral FARRAGUT, was sent a prisoner to Dardanelles.

The Government of Brazil has apologized for the detention of of the United States steamer *Wasp*.

The Emperor NAPOLEON was yesterday enthusiastically received by citizens and soldiers at the military camp of Lannemezan.

GENERAL.

Returns from 346 towns in Maine show a Republican majority of 21,214. The towns yet to be heard from will probably increase these figures to between 22,000 and 23,000.

Rev. ALVIN D. WILLIAMS, has been elected President of and Professor of Normal Instruction in the West Virginia College at Flemington. Rev. WILLIAM COLEGROVE, Professor of Languages; JOHN W. BAYLEY, Tutor in Mathematics, Miss ELLEN D. HARN, Preceptress and Teacher of French and English Branches, and Mrs. SARAH H. WILLIAMS, Teacher of Botany, History and Geography. A Professor of Natural Science is yet to be elected. The College receives students of both sexes.

Hon. JOHN F. FOLLETT has resigned the Speakership of the Ohio House of Representatives, and his position as a member of the House. The resignation has been accepted, and an election ordered in his district to fill the vacancy.

A farmer named SUTTON was robbed of $1,150 in the National Trust Company Bank, on Tuesday. He had taken the money to deposit, had counted it out on the counter, and was waiting for the clerk to take it. Another person standing by dropped a dollar bill, and SUTTON stooped down to pick it up; while in a stooping position a third party snatched SUTTON's money, took to his heels and made good his escape.

A man named NELSON has been arrested on the charge of having been concerned in the express robbery at Seymour, Ind.

The firemen of Ohio have been holding a convention at Columbus with the object in view of obtaining, through the Legislature, after five years' service in the Fire Department, exemption from obligation to serve on juries, from working on the road, and from service in the military within the State.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered in the handsome edifice on Washington Heights, owned and occupied by Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, proprietor of the New-York *Herald*. The flames originated from a defective flue, and before the firemen could extinguish the fire a damage of $20,000 had been occasioned.

At several places in this State there was a frost on Wednesday night.

A young clergyman of Boston, named JOHN OWEN, shot and dangerously wounded MICHAEL SHEEN, on Wednesday night, while the latter was in the act of taking some fruit from the garden of the former. OWEN was arrested and held to answer.

Three enlisted men belonging to the United States Arsenal at Augusta, Me., have been arrested, charged with setting fire to buildings in the Arsenal grounds.

H. M. BECKLEY, of Fincastle, Va., committed suicide on Wednesday night by taking morphine. He had recently lost $1,000 playing faro.

The bark *Clough* went ashore near Cleveland on Tuesday night, and all the crew, with the exception of the second mate, were lost. The names of those drowned are J. S. REID, Captain; GEORGE R. DERRICK, CATHARINE SULLIVAN, CHAPMAN, BLUE and FITZPATRICK.

A man by the name of WILLIAM NUTTING was run over by a train on the Eastern Railroad, at Chelsea, Mass., on Tuesday evening, and instantly killed. He was a steady and industrious mechanic, and leaves a wife. He lived in Chelsea.

The citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, Philadelphia, in which the murder of the little girl named MARY MOHIEMAN occurred, have offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture and conviction of the murderer, and a wealthy citizen has offered a handsome brick house to the captor. The reward thus far offered is $2,000 and a handsome brick house.

GEORGE R. TAYLOR has resigned the Presidency of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Troubles growing out of the reported expenditure of $193,000 to carry the bill selling the road to the present Company through the last Missouri Legislature is said to be the cause. The directors of the road were before the Grand Jury, at St. Louis, on Tuesday, in reference to the same affair.

WILLIAM ABRAMS, of Indianapolis, Ind., has been arrested for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. YOUNG, whose bodies were found—that of the woman horribly burned—in the woods last Sunday morning. ABRAMS is a street broker, and is said to be worth from $20,000 to $30,000. He had been an intimate friend of YOUNG, and connected with him in a business. The shot-gun found lying on the ground beside the bodies led to ABRAMS' arrest; it has been identified as one he bought on the morning of the murder.

Mr. and Mrs. P. V. BEEBE, of this City, were killed by a railroad accident at the crossing of the Boston and Albany Railroad, in East Chatham, N. Y., on Monday. They were attempting to cross the track, when the afternoon express, coming along suddenly, struck their carriage. The horse was completely cleared from his harness, and the carriage was carried along the track by the engine over half a mile before the train was stopped. Mr. and Mrs. BEEBE were taken from the wreck alive, but they died in a few moments after. Mr. BEEBE was about sixty years of age, and a gentleman of influence in this City. He, with his wife, was spending a few days in the town of Chatham, of which he was a native.

A skiff capsized in the Monongahela River, near the landing at Pittsburg, on Tuesday, and three boys who had been sailing in it were drowned.

As an elevator in the Hollister Paper Company's mill at West Cummington, Mass., was being hoisted on its first trial, Tuesday morning, with three men and a boy upon it, it fell from the third floor to the drainer pit, a distance of thirty feet, severely injuring all but the boy. The men were CALVIN WHITING, one of the firm; WARREN BARLOW and E. G. WHITE.

JOHN E. HAYES, editor of the Savannah *Republican*, died yesterday.

The amendment to the State Constitution of Maine, authorizing the assumption by the State of a certain portion of the war debts of the municipalities, has been adopted by a decisive vote. The cities throw some votes against the amendment, but the towns vote almost unanimously in its favor. Bangor gave 287 votes in favor, to 111 opposed. Lewiston gave 802 votes in favor, to 13 opposed.

HENRY K. NEWCOMB, one of the oldest citizens of Worcester, Mass., died on Wednesday.

The recent fire at Quincy, Fla., destroyed a third of the business portion of the town. The loss was over $50,000.

The woolen mill of F. W. BARDWELL, at South Belchertown, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. Loss about $10,000.

Mrs. STOUT, wife of the proprietor of the City Hotel, of Des Moines, was burned so badly a few days ago at Indianola, that she died. She was mixing some medicine for a sick child, over a stove, when the oils in the concoction exploded, the fluid was scattered over her, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. She died after thirteen hours of great agony.

The schooner *Echo*, loaded with coal, went ashore in the harbor of Cleveland before light on Wednesday morning, and was broken up by the wind, which was blowing a gale, and the waves. One man was lost in attempting to reach the shore.

The troops reported on their way through Lynchburg for Nashville are not destined for the latter place, but are on their way to the Plains for service against hostile Indians.

Gen. LOGAN is getting well, and left Joliet for his home at Carbondale, Ill., on Wednesday.

The investigations of the Military Committee of the Tennessee Legislature have developed the facts that between July 1, 1867, and July 1, 1868, 179 murders were committed in the State, that only eleven of the murderers were tried, that only two were held for trial, and that not one was convicted.

It is alleged that the prisoners in the Wilson County (North Carolina) jail are cruelly treated, that tortures are practiced upon some for their political opinions, and that freedom is offered to those who will promise to aid the Democrats. The matter is to be investigated.

Advices from the hop districts of Wisconsin are very discouraging. Much damage has been done by lice within the past few days. Many yards have been utterly ruined thereby. It is now thought that not over 15,000 bales of hops will be shipped from that State.

Relief is called for for the family of JOHN J. AUDUBON, the celebrated naturalist, who reside in Charleston, S. C. The call is made by WILLIAM R. SMITH, the naturalist of some notoriety. An effort is to be made to collect the complete works of AUDUBON, and put them in a durable form.

The Board of Health transacted but little business at the special meeting of yesterday. The butchers, by resolution, were allowed until the 1st proximo to present applications to the Board for permits to slaughter animals. It was resolved to erect a public urinal in Astor-place square at a cost of $1,100.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, several prisoners were tried, and six of them were convicted. One was sent to State Prison for one year, one for two years and six months, and one for three years. Others were remanded for sentence.

A Workingwomen's Association was organized yesterday at the office of the *Revolution* newspaper in Park-row, with Mrs. ANNA TOBITT as President. The object was to endeavor, by an organization similar to men's trades unions, to regulate their wages and obtain higher rates.

Cotton opened rather briskly at advancing prices, but closed tamely and less buoyantly. There was more activity in Breadstuffs, which, however, were lower, on more liberal offerings of the leading articles. Provisions were held more confidently, but were rather lightly dealt in. Groceries attracted more attention. Freights were moderately active and rates were quoted higher.

The number of animals received in New-York for the weekly supply consists of 5,660 beef cattle, 212 milch cows, 1,781 calves, 34,400 sheep and lambs and 20,452 swine. Prime bullocks were selling yesterday at 16c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. The cattle market is rather dull, with improved prices. Milch cows sell at all intermediate prices between $30 and $100 ℔ head, with slow sales. Fat calves in prime condition find a ready market at 10c.@12c. ℔ lb., live weight. Very few are worth more than 11c. There seems to be really no improvement in the sheep market, although prices for prime sheep are a trifle firmer. Prices range from 3c. to 6c. ℔ lb., live weight, and only a few were sold for over 5c. Lambs are not active. Prices are unchanged. Very few are sold for over 8c. ℔ lb. Swine are moderate at unchanged rates. Such hogs as are received sell for $10c. ℔11c. ℔ lb., live weight.

Gen. Blair's Letter and the Democratic Platform.

The *World* makes a feeble and futile attempt to repudiate the letter which gave FRANK BLAIR the nomination of the Democratic Party, and which really embodied the political sentiment, and expressed the real wish and purpose, of that party more thoroughly than anything else that was said or done in its National Convention. The "personal honor" of both the candidates, says the *World*, binds them to renounce whatever of their personal views on any subject is not in accordance with the platform.

> "If there is anything in Gen. BLAIR's Brodhead letter inconsistent with the platform, he renounced it in accepting the nomination, just as Mr. SEYMOUR made a similar renunciation, if there was anything inconsistent with the platform in his financial speech. The candidates of a great political party stand in a representative capacity. Their honor, which forbids them to accept the nomination of the party unless they have previously agreed with it in essentials, binds them to sink minor differences."

But there is nothing whatever in Gen. BLAIR's letter in the slightest degree inconsistent with the party "platform." On the contrary, it embodies in its letter and spirit the full sentiment and political doctrine of the platform. It only puts its principles into plainer English. It says the same things, but says them more clearly and more directly; and it provides practical means for carrying the principles of the platform into practical effect.

The platform, for example, declares that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are "usurpations,—unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." This is the principle of the party declared in the platform. BLAIR's letter is in full sympathy with it,—reaffirms it, in point of fact,—and then proceeds to lay down the specific action by which these acts are to be annulled and their results destroyed. The natural and proper way to do this would be by repealing them, or getting them declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. But Gen. BLAIR knows this to be impracticable. He concedes that they cannot be repealed because the Senate cannot be carried by the Democrats, whatever may happen to the other branch of Congress. He says, in so many words, that the repeal of these acts will be impossible, because the Senate will oppose it. But he declares that they must not yield to the Senate in this matter. The President in the first place, must compel the army to "*disperse*" the State Governments which have been organized in the Southern States, under these acts of Congress, and then the Senate must be "compelled" to assent to the repeal of the acts themselves. There is nothing in this in the least inconsistent with the Democratic platform. It is the proper complement of that platform,—the practical application of its political doctrines,—the necessary deduction from its premises. Even if the *World's* doctrine, that all the previous history, action and opinions of a candidate cease to be of any importance the moment he is nominated, because from that moment he ceases to have any individual character, and becomes solely and simply the representative of the party—believing only what it believes, and pledged only to what it says,—were literally and strictly true, it would have no application whatever to this case. BUCHANAN, in accepting the nomination in 1856, took occasion to say that he was no longer JAMES BUCHANAN,—with political opinions, principles and purposes of his own;—he was simply the embodiment of the Cincinnati platform. Gen. BLAIR may go quite as far as this, without changing his position, or impairing the force of his letter, or changing his personal principles in the least. The letter and the platform are thoroughly and perfectly in harmony with each other.

Everybody, indeed, who watched the action of the Convention, knows that it was the letter of BLAIR which shaped and guided that action. The letter not only gave him the nomination, but it gave tone and character to the whole Convention. It really decided the character of the platform. Until that letter appeared and had been pressed upon the attention of delegates, the drift of the Convention was in favor of a progressive platform which should accept the results of the war and go forward, rather than backward, in the application of the principles of democratic freedom. The rebel element in the Convention seized upon that letter to check that tendency and to turn the current backward. Its bold denunciation of the acts of Congress as "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void,"—and its open declaration of a purpose to resist, defeat and overthrow them, and to "disperse" the State Governments organized under them by the use of the army, suited the temper of the rebel and Copperhead sentiment of the Convention exactly. It was used first to render the nomination of Judge CHASE impossible, and next to put the rebel stamp ineffaceably on the party. WADE HAMPTON, in speeches he has made in South Carolina since the Convention, has declared himself the author of the phrase in the platform which characterizes the acts of Congress as "revolutionary and void," and has accepted the letter of BLAIR as embodying the true sentiment of the Democratic Party—the only sentiment which makes the position and action of that party acceptable and welcome to the ex-rebels of the Southern States.

Indeed, the tone and language of the whole Democratic Press, North and South, and more especially in the Southern States, where the Democratic Party places its sole hope of success in the coming election, leaves no room for doubt on this point. In every Southern Democratic organ the Blair letter is regarded and treated as the real exponent of Democratic doctrine. It is the key-note of the canvass. Everywhere BLAIR and not SEYMOUR is the prominent and important figure in the contest. A Democratic victory would be *his* victory. SEYMOUR, if elected, would be the mere agent and tool of the men and the sentiments that controlled the Convention. He would inevitably do their bidding—as he always has done the bidding of stronger and bolder men than himself, in the public positions he has held hitherto. He did the work of the rebels while the rebellion lasted,—and he would renew his efforts, as they are renewing theirs, if he were elected now. The *World* cannot repudiate their sentiments, as embodied in the platform and the letter of BLAIR, any more than it can dispense with their help in the pending canvass.

Lawful Money—Democratic Theory and Practice.

Mr. PENDLETON's theory, in 1862, was not favorable to greenbacks. Their issue, though a necessity of the war, was in his judgment unconstitutional and void. He tried to prevent the passage of the measure authorizing them, and, failing in that, he tried to discredit them. They would be worthless, he said, because Congress in sanctioning them exceeded its powers. By no means, as he then thought, could they be made lawful money.

Such was, six years ago, the doctrine of the Democratic Party, and they adhered to it while the war lasted. Their judges affirmed it in decisions; their newspapers and leaders preached it persistently. All that could be done to damage the Government currency was done by the Democrats, so long as the maintenance of its value was important as against the rebellion.

When the war ended, the assailants of greenbacks changed their tactics, and proposed to issue more to pay off the interest-bearing debt. That which was unconstitutional and void when done in the interest of the Union, suddenly became expedient and proper when the national credit was to be assailed. The currency, which in 1862 was scouted as mere rags, "with the mark of Cain upon them," in 1868, received the indorsement of the Democratic Convention, which at the instigation of Mr. PENDLETON's friends pronounced greenbacks "the lawful money of the United States." The Massachusetts Democrats are stiff-necked, and in their recent Convention declared gold and silver "the only constitutional legal tender." But the platform on which the canvass for SEYMOUR and BLAIR is conducted rests on another basis. By urging the payment of bondholders in greenbacks as lawful money, it assumes that they are "constitutional legal tender," or otherwise the policy must fall to the ground.

Nor is it simply an acceptance of currency issued by a Republican Congress, and sustained as legal tender by State Courts. The Democratic programme of to-day presupposes further issues under a Democratic President, with which to redeem the bonds. Mr. PENDLETON has endeavored to explain away his earlier avowals in favor of more greenbacks; but the party policy involves their issue, and outspoken Democratic journals in the West demand an increase to a thousand millions or thereabouts as an essential corollary of the plan in regard to the bonds. For quasi-repudiation purposes, therefore, and as a means of inflicting damage upon the credit of the Union, the Democrats propose to multiply, as legal tender, the very greenbacks which, six years since, they assailed as unconstitutional and worthless.

The pretence is that under Democratic management greenbacks will be speedily made as good as gold. This is the specious construction put by Mr. SEYMOUR and others upon the resolution demanding "one currency for the Government and the people," "the producer and the bondholder." The policy, as they expound it, is one by which lawful money is to be appreciated in value until all discount be wiped out. The practice, however, is in the opposite direction. For by enlarging the greenback circulation to pay the bondholders, or to satisfy the call of the Western Democracy for more currency, the result will be—not appreciation, but—immediate and continuous depreciation. The discount as compared with gold will be greater than ever. All values will be disturbed, all business embarrassed, and all enterprise paralysed, by the operation of a policy which would render the redemption of our present lawful money practically impossible. The bondholder would not be the only sufferer. He would be robbed in the first place by being paid in greenbacks; and then, in common with all holders of Government promises to pay, he would find even greenbacks made worthless in his hands. The Democratic theory admits of no other application.

The Demonstration Last Night.

The great Republican demonstration in this City last night, following upon the Republican meeting three nights before, shows that the Union and Grant Republicans of the metropolis are wide-awake to the duties of the forthcoming election.

It is evident that the enthusiasm of the City Republicans in former Presidential campaigns, has again made its appearance. As the "Boys in Blue," and other loyal bodies, rallied and marched through the City and round the place of meeting, there was no one could doubt that with such organization, such workers, such voters, and such a spirit, we may look forward to the polling of a larger Republican vote than on any previous occasion.

Golden Silence.

It would probably have put thousands of Democratic votes in the ballot-box, had a few of the Ex-Confederate champions of SEYMOUR and BLAIR been content to hold their peace. "Save me from 'my friends,'" might the distinguished statesman and sportsman of Utica groan. The indecently conspicuous public place now taken by some men whose swords still rust with Union blood, their blatant menaces, their revival of war passions, and bold public eulogies of the rebellion disgust a great many men—not Republicans only, but men of no party, and men of all parties. Even the *Saturday Review*, an English organ which lets slip few opportunities of worshiping the memory of that Confederate cause which it so vigorously supported, is shocked at the *rôle* which prominent Secessionists are playing in the Presidential canvass. It avows that this notoriety is in "bad taste" at best, especially considering that it is so few years since the war closed; and it thinks they will materially hurt the cause they espouse.

At all events, we have now, at length, one good and substantial reason for Democratic objections to "GRANT's reticence." That the chief soldier and conqueror of the rebellion should preserve a modest silence upon his exploits, is striking enough; but when, on the other hand, there goes up a clamor over *their* exploits from such men as SEMMES, FORREST, TOOMBS and COBB, the contrast is too suggestive to be pleasant—especially to those who support the latter gentlemen and oppose the former.

And, indeed, if silence be golden, the speech of some Confederate officers who have broken it in behalf of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, is anything but silver. Such utterances as those of SEMMES and TOOMBS, for example, are at best but a plated loyalty on a stout substance of rebellion—a thin wash of "peace" over a solid centre of revolution and ruin. Highly honorable exceptions there are; but too many Confederate leaders have, in breaking silence, forfeited that respect which would have been accorded to them, had they temporarily withdrawn from the contest for the control of a country whose integrity they so lately sought to destroy. Even for the criminal who shuts his mouth, and neither palliates nor denies his offence, we feel some sympathetic emotion; and, at all events, we studiously furnish him with the best counsel, that he may have a fair and able defence. Much more do we respect the dignified reserve of the chiefs of a "lost cause," who fought bravely and honorably under what they conceived to be the call of duty, even though it were to overthrow the Government.

But when the criminal is loquacious and saucy, when he undertakes his own defence, and from his box browbeats witnesses, insults the opposing counsel, and presents himself to court and jury as a model of injured innocence, while his victim is the real brute, our sympathy vanishes. When, too, the leading actors in a rebellion, within three years of the date when their captured persons are released and the penalties of rebellion stayed, fill the air with voluble abuse of the laws of the Union and with ill-timed eulogy of their own conduct, our respect very suddenly ceases. We entirely agree with the *Saturday Review*, that such exhibitions are in exceedingly "bad taste," at least. Let the grass grow green over the battle-fields before Confederate chiefs lecture Union people on political obligations.

There is, of course, a golden mean in this matter. We all believe in free speech, and would not stifle the candid utterance of political opinion. But *public* harangues, deeply offensive in word and spirit to a majority of those who fought for the Union, come just now in extremely bad taste from leading Confederates. If they wish to sacrifice the vantage-ground in popular sympathy which silent endurance inspires, it is their own lookout; but they must not be surprised if popular generosity is disgusted by this sort of loquacity.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad.

Our financial columns yesterday contained a very interesting and important *résumé* of facts concerning the condition and prospects of the Union Pacific Railroad, copied from an early proof of the report of the Treasurer of the Company which is now in press. From his statement we learn much of a character as novel as it is encouraging. It seems that the benefits and advantages of the Pacific Railroad are by no means affairs of the future, to be gained only after communication by rail across the continent shall have been fully made. Figures are given which show that each year of its operation, even in its unfinished condition, has resulted in direct and unmistakable profit to the Government, whose bonds have been issued in aid of the various companies engaged in the work of constructing the through line.

Perhaps the fullest proof of the present value and profit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Government is contained in the statement of Gen. M. C. MEIGS, United States Quartermaster-General, who has given the figures to show the great decrease in the cost of transporting supplies to the military posts on the Plains since the railroad has been made available for the purpose. Previous to the building of the road all freight for the troops on the frontier posts was carried by wagon, under contracts given to the lowest bidders. This was expensive in the extreme, and during the Mormon war the cost of maintaining troops on the Plains amounted to $1,000 annually per man, most of the sum being chargeable to the account of transporting supplies. In 1866, wagon transportation on the route now occupied by the Pacific Railroad cost an average of 28.4 cents per ton per mile. In 1867, an average of 39.4 cents was paid for similar service, while, on account of the increased distance, for the season from Jan. 1, 1868, to March 31, the lowest contract that could be made was for 50 cents per ton per mile. The average tariff of Government transportation over the Union Pacific Railroad is less than 10.61 cents per ton per mile, and the amount paid the Company in 1867 for transportation of Government supplies was $699,698. The report says that:

> "Had this same freight been transported by wagons, at the contract price for that year, (39.4 cents,) the cost would have been $2,625,536 41. In other words, the money actually saved, in one year, in the transportation of Government freight, with the road in operation for an average distance of but 386 miles, was $1,925,837 60. As has been stated, one-half the Company's charges against the Government for transportation are paid in cash, the balance being credited toward the payment of the United States bonds and their interest. The United States Treasury Department officially reports that the total amount of interest which had been paid by Government upon bonds issued to the Company up to June 30, 1868, was $764,655 75. The amount paid by the Company on account of the above charge to the same period, was $615,914 58, with a balance then due from the War Department of $55,229 42, one-half of which was applicable to the payment of the interest account. *It will, therefore, be seen that the Government has actually paid out only $121,126 46, which itself will probably be more than paid by Government transportation during the present year*, while its actual saving in one year's transportation was almost two million dollars. As the railroad is rapidly carried forward, the amount of its Government service and the corresponding saving to the Treasury will increase even more rapidly, while in other respects the national gain will be equally manifest."

As the road advances it holds out inducements to emigrants to develop the resources of lands which have heretofore been inaccessible, and there can be no doubt that the fostering aid which the Government has extended to the enterprise will be amply returned, not only by the augmentation of our agricultural and mineral products, but also in the yield of taxes to the National Treasury from the population along the route of the great trans-national highway.

From present appearances we are likely to have a continuous rail to San Francisco by the middle of the coming year, the gap yet remaining between the Central Pacific Railroad, running east, and the Union Pacific, working west, being less than 600 miles. Since the 1st of July the Central Pacific Company has graded and laid about 200 miles of track over the plains of the Salt Lake Basin, and the work is being pushed forward energetically by both companies, in their strife to control the yet remaining territory over which the track is to be laid.

The subsidy for the railroad between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas is at the rate of $32,000 per mile, and, of course, the great enterprise could not have been carried through with so great zeal and persistence if the Government, which is to be the largest customer, had not given the first lien upon the whole property to the private capitalists who have taken the bonds so freely.

We shall look for a great stream of travel over the Pacific Railroad next year, and its completion will give a wonderful impetus to mining, settlement and industry throughout the new Territories, as well as on the Pacific coast.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Republicans of this City have opened the Presidential campaign in fine spirits and condition this week. Last night's display was as brave and lively and inspiriting and enthusiastic an affair as could be desired. Let the young and active Republicans stir up New-York. Let the Boys in Blue and Union veterans rally round the flag. Let the friends of GRANT put forth their energies to achieve a triumph. Let all loyal men coöperate for the salvation of the country. Let all good citizens, who desire peace and honesty and progress and constitutional freedom labor for the success of the illustrious citizen, who is their representative. So may we hope to give the vote of the Empire State to Gen. GRANT.

The *Tribune* had better not go into premature heroics about the next civil war. We all remember how it did so in reference to the *last* war, and we also all remember how, at the most critical moment of that war, it backed down. Brave men never bluster.

Two volumes lie before us—one, entitled *Grant as a Soldier and Statesman*, contains a record of the incalculable services which Gen. GRANT has rendered to the country,—the splendid triumphs he achieved for the Union and the beneficent peace he gave to a sorely afflicted people. It contains also a record of the magnanimous policy with which he crowned and glorified his victories when the rebels had surrendered, and of the wise and statesmanlike measures which he subsequently urged the civil authorities of the country to adopt. The other volume contains a score or more of the blundering speeches which HORATIO SEYMOUR occupied himself in composing during the time that GRANT was engaged in his mighty work of saving the Government and delivering the Union. These two books fitly represent the merits and claims of the two opposing candidates for the Presidency. If any man feels disposed to compare the genius and labors of one candidate with those of the other, he can do so at his leisure. If, after doing so, any citizen has doubts as to which is the fittest and ablest candidate, or which he should vote for, let him vote for Humpty-Dumpty at once.

It is as important that policemen should avoid killing citizens as that citizens should avoid killing policemen. It is as necessary in one case as in the other that murder should be followed by its penalty. It is as wrong to permit the escape of a criminal of one class as of the other. It is, of course, proper that those who are called guardians of the law should be upheld in the discharge of their duty; but it is also, on that very account, improper to uphold them when they violate the law of their duty. Within a short time we have had two cases of death in this City from "accidental shooting" by policemen. The public have at least the right to demand that these policemen shall be so dealt with that they will not again be liable to the accident of killing people.

Seeing that in the Georgia Legislature, where the Democratic whites possess the power, the colored Republican members have been all expelled from their seats, we are sure that in Legislatures like that of Louisiana, where the colored members possess the power, they deserve credit for permitting the Democratic whites to retain their seats. Yet we do not see that the Democratic papers are filled with gratitude to the colored Republican members for their forbearance.

There is a Government clerk in Washington who deserves to be canonized, or run for President after the expiration of GRANT's term. He is *satisfied with his pay*, and does his work. His name is JAMES M. DALZELL, late One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers. He has written a letter to the *Ohio State Journal*, in which he says:

> "I have been a clerk here two years at $1,200 per annum, and can easily save $500 per annum, and live respectably. And if I at $1,200 need no increase of my salary, does the man who does less than I do for the Government, and who already is allowed $2,000 per annum? The people say no. The people say make these salaries less, and for God's sake do not make them more. A laboring man does well if he gets $25 per month. The lowest of us get $100 per month, and, if truth must be told, we need no increase of our pay. We get all we earn. The people are very indulgent indeed to give us as much as they now do. Surely, surely, we cannot consistently ask more."

If every Government clerk in Washington were compelled to learn the whole of Mr. DALZELL's excellent letter by heart, and recite it every morning before office hours, they would in time get to be wiser and better and more useful functionaries, with some prospect of higher pay in a better world.

The *Journal of Commerce* has eyesight enough to discover that the recent defeats of the Democrats are of the most serious character, and are promising of something quite the contrary of success in November. It attributes the Democratic failure to the fact that "men of extreme views and reckless conduct have been taken into counsel, and violent denunciations have been employed in place of reason and sober argument." The Democrats refused to see the danger of their course when we warned them of it; but they are beginning, when it is too late, to learn the truths that are now pointed out to them by such friendly monitors as the *Journal of Commerce*.

The Jews of America are at perfect liberty to vote for SEYMOUR or any other man; but we must agree with the opinion expressed by several Israelitish newspapers that it will be a very unwise thing for them to make a sectarian matter of their votes. As American citizens, the Jews are guaranteed precisely the same political rights as other members of the population. Their voting, therefore, should be not as Jews, but as American citizens, whose best guarantee for their political rights is in the continued unsectarian character of our politics.

The only argument in favor of SEYMOUR is that he can "talkee, talkee," as the Indians say. He can deliver harangues by the hour, the yard or the dozen. He could speak from now till the hour of his defeat in November. We think we have a little too much of this sort of thing already in this country, without electing a man to the Presidency as a reward for it.

The great trouble about earthquakes is that we can do nothing whatever to prevent or regulate them—can give no warning of their approach, and find out no means of escaping from them. If we could, we should doubtless have an Anti-Earthquake Society established at once, with power to send for persons and papers and authority to solicit subscriptions. As things are, it is hardly worth while for scientific people to take the trouble even to get up a respectable theory about them.

Immediately after the nomination of SEYMOUR, the Democratic papers promised us that the more prominent political leaders of the South would stump the Northern States in his behalf. We have waited for the appearance of WADE HAMPTON, or Admiral SEMMES, or Gov. WISE, or Mr. TOOMBS, or Gen. FORREST, or Mr. COBB, or any of the other ex-Confederate Democratic politicians. We are disappointed that they have not yet made their appearance, and hope they may yet favor us with a stumping visit.

A rural paper modestly suggests that "LOUIS NAPOLEON has been wise enough to adopt the policy [it has] suggested," and it then goes on further to address the Emperor, "Let us advise LOUIS NAPOLEON," &c. It may be an interesting thing for our contemporary to know that His Majesty has lately given up reading the country papers—and even the Brooklyn papers.

Is Gen. W. S. HILLYER, who is advertised as one of the Seymour "Generals," the indentical General who was lately so loud in glorifying Gen. GRANT, and who claimed that GRANT had indorsed him in his application for a fat office? If so, why so?

The report that United States troops were on their way from Virginia to Tennessee to protect the loyal people of that State from assassination by the Kuklux, caused the Democratic press to howl with rage at this attempt to deprive them of their right to summarily dispose of their political opponents. They seemed to think that the only way to secure a Democratic triumph in Tennessee was to permit armed and disguised marauders to have unopposed sway. That troops should be sent there to preserve the peace was an outrage they could not brook. They will undoubtedly regret losing this pet grievance of theirs, and will be chagrined to learn that these troops are being forwarded to Gen. SHERMAN on the Plains, to be used to fight the savages of Kansas and Colorado instead of those in Tennessee.

At one of our theatres, the other night, there was an alarm of fire, which sent the unlucky audience pell-mell into the street, with enormous outcry, but no loss of life. On the night before last the crowd of the Bowery Theatre were within an hour or so of such another panic. The fire in the property-room was fortunately discovered and put out before the opening of the doors. We are not sure that it is of any use to exhort once more the theatre managers to be a little more careful against that terrible chance of fire. But the City authorities should oblige them to have broad and easy stairs and exits for their houses. And while we wait for the authorities to rouse up a notion of acting in the matter, we would turn to the crowd of theatre-goers and bid them train their thoughts to act with presence of mind in the midst of a *fire-alarm*. They should make a strong common sense resolution not to lose their wits instantly and rush headlong to the stairs. Resolute forethought does much at times, even with the most timid. At the same time, a Police officer should be stationed at every theatre-exit, to reassure and control the people at such moments. Let us think of these things before some theatre-catastrophe comes to shock the public. New-York is full of such terrible chances, as everybody is aware.

CORRECTION.—By a typographical error, the aggregate revenues of the country in the fiscal year ending June 30, were yesterday stated at $305,364,000, instead of $405,364,000. Mr. WELLS' statement, furnished to Mr. ATKINSON, put the amount at $406,000,000; the difference between his figures and those of the Secretary of the Treasury being considerably less than a million.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Sept. 17.

THE ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Pending the approaching session everything is stagnant here in official as well as political circles. There seems to be no doubt, however, but that a quorum of both Houses will be present on Monday. All of the members from the South, except from the Northwestern parishes of Louisiana, and perhaps one or two from Arkansas, who cannot possibly arrive in time, will certainly be here, while from the Middle and Eastern States a sufficient number will be present to make a quorum in the House without the assistance of the Democratic members. It is understood that the latter will come to Washington, but will absent themselves from the roll-calls until the quorum question is settled, when, if a quorum is found to be present, they will take their seats. If a quorum is not present the Southern members will demand a call of the House, and compel the attendance of absentees even by taking them from their appointments in the pending canvass. They are evidently in earnest in their desire for a business session, and will resist all efforts for a recess until after they have succeeded in forcing through some measure for the relief of their States. They insist that if anything is done for them intended to relieve their present situation, it must be done immediately, as it will be too late to carry out any measure adopted as late as October before the crisis in November.

SINGULAR COURT-MARTIAL DECISION.

A majority of army officers in this city are very indignant over what they understand to be the findings of a court-martial recently convened in this city by the President for the trial of Lieut. J. S. PAYNE, Fifth Cavalry, of which Gen. FRENCH is President. It appeared in evidence that PAYNE was sent to Knoxville, Tenn., by Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, and that while there he conducted himself as a blatant rebel. Gen. THOMAS wrote him a reprimand. This PAYNE caused to be published in a Knoxville paper, coupled with gross insults and abuse of the General. The latter wrote a second letter, which PAYNE also published. PAYNE then wrote a most insulting letter to Gen. THOMAS, charging, among other things, that the General, in one of his letters, had asserted that "to support the President disqualified an officer for duty." This was shown to be false. The Court, it is understood, found that the allegations made against PAYNE involving the above facts, were true, but no criminality attached to his action, and therefore acquitted him. This is deemed, on all sides, as one of the most remarkable findings ever given, and as a grave insult to Gen. THOMAS which no one outside of the Court has been found to apologize for.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The following Proclamation from the Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina explains itself, and is worthy of comment:

To the People of South Carolina:

It was referred to the State Central Executive Democratic Committee, by the late Democratic Convention, to inquire into the disabilities imposed, by reason of the war, upon a portion of our people, restraining them from the exercise of the elective franchise in South Carolina, and to publish the conclusion of the State. The Committee, in the discharge of that duty, announce that they have examined the subject and beg to state, "first, that no such disabilities now exist by or under the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction act, the State having been officially declared to be in the Union. Second, that no such disabilities exist under the so-called amendment known as the fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the disabilities therein expressed having reference to office-holding, and not to voting. Third, that no such disabilities exist by the so-called State Constitution of 1868, under which it is claimed that the State has been reconstructed and restored to the Union. The undersigned, therefore, announce that no such disabilities exist by force of any law or supposed law or authority whatever and they urge their hitherto disfranchised fellow-citizens in every part of the State to exercise the right to vote at the coming election for President and Vice-President, of which right they have been so long deprived by military power." By order of the Executive Committee.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS GOING HOME.

The preparations of the clerks in the different departments for the purpose of attending the coming elections in the States in which they reside have been completed, and it is believed that a larger number of Government employes will be absent from the city in November than at any previous time since the war.

PERSONAL.

A dispatch received here from Chicago states that Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN has so far recovered from his illness as to permit him to leave for his home at Carbondale.

The statement that Hon. H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency, intends to resign from that office is contradicted by competent authority.

RIGHTS OF GERMAN EMIGRANTS.

The following circular letters, issued by the Minister of Justice and the Minister of the Interior respectively, of the North German Union, are promulgated by the Department of State for the information of those whom it may concern:

Circular of the Minister of the Interior.

In concluding the treaty of the 22d of February of this year, (Bulletin of Laws of the Confederation, p. 228,) between the North German Confederation and the United States of America, it was the prevailing intention that, in conformity to article two of this treaty, the punishable action committed by the unauthorized emigration of a citizen of the Confederation to the United States of America should not be made ground for a penal prosecution upon the return of such person to his former country after absence of not less than five years, and that the punishment for such action, even though already legally declared, should not be consummated if the person has acquired in America the right of citizenship, in conformity to article one of said treaty.

The Royal Government is therefore instructed, in the cases indicated, to abstain from recommending trial and punishment, and in general from every kind of prosecution, whenever the person in question is able to produce the proof that he has become a naturalized citizen of the United States of America, in conformity with the first clause of article one. The proper judicial authorities will be furnished, by the Minister of Justice, with an instruction in all cases whenever legal sentences of this kind exist, to report, officially the remission, by way of grace, of the declared punishments and costs.

BERLIN, the 6th of July, 1868.
For the Minister of the Interior.
(Signed) SULZER.

To all the Governments of the Monarchy I send a copy to your, &c., with the very humble request that you will at once be pleased to provide the bailiwicks with the proper notice.

For the Minister of the Interior.
(Signed) SULZER.

To the Chief President at Hanover and to the Presidency of the Police here, a copy in like manner, for their guidance.

Circular of the Minister of Justice.

In concluding the treaty of the 22d of February of this year, (Bulletin of Laws of the Confederation, p. 228,) agreed upon between the North German Confederation and the United States of America respecting the nationality of emigrants, it was the prevailing intention—

That in conformity to the second article of that treaty the punishment incurred by punishable emigration is not to be brought to execution on occasion of a return of the emigrant to his original country, if the returning emigrant has obtained naturalization in the other country in conformity to the first article of said treaty. In consideration whereof, in every case where legally valid condemnations of this kind exist against such persons, an official report is to be made to the Minister of Justice respecting the remission of the declared punishments and costs by way of grace, and in order to shorten and simplify the matter, these recommendations are to be consolidated in a table if the number of cases is large enough to justify a tabular form of report.

BERLIN, the 5th of July, 1868.
The Minister of Justice,
(Signed) DE LEONHARDT.

To all Royal Courts of Appeal, to all Royal Supreme Courts, and to the State Attorneys-General in Kiel, Cassel, Wiesbaden and Frankfort-on-the-Main.

TELEGRAMS.

TURKEY.

A Greek Celebration Suppressed—A Greek Attache to the American Consulate Arrested.

BRUSSELS, Thursday, Sept. 17.

A letter to the *Independance Belge* of this city, from Constantinople, dated the 8th inst., states that an attempt of the Greeks of Chios to celebrate the day of the baptism of the heir of the Grecian King, was suppressed by the Turkish authorities. The Greek *attaché* of the American Consulate was one of the persons arrested. It is said that Admiral FARRAGUT petitioned for his release, but the petition was refused, and the man was taken in confinement to Dardanelles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Political Canvasses in Great Britain and the United States Contrasted.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The *Times* this morning contrasts the political canvass in Great Britain with that of the United States. In both cases the electors are new ones. Here, in England, there are many contests differing in men and principles, and the result is a confused hubbub, in which no one sound is heard above the rest. The incidents thus far have been peaceful—even negative. But the eight weeks remaining before the elections may warm the contest which is now so quiet.

The *Times* then dwells on the violent animation of the Presidential fight in the United States, and calls an American general election an American "carnival." The American people may be serious and interested, but they allow the most eccentric and grotesque characters to represent the whole people, which does them some injustice, but less harm than is commonly thought.

BENJAMIN MORAN, the Secretary of the American Legation, has gone on a special mission to St. Petersburg. He also carries dispatches to the American Embassy at Berlin.

Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister at Berlin, is at present traveling in South Germany.

Arrival of Sir Robert Napier at Edinburg.

EDINBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Sir ROBERT NAPIER, the hero of the Abyssinian war, has arrived here and received the freedom of the city.

FRANCE.

Reception of the Emperor at the Camp of Lannemezan.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Emperor reached the military camp of Lannemezan yesterday, where he was enthusiastically received by the troops. A large crowd of citizens also welcomed him on his arrival.

GERMANY.

The Naturalization Treaty Between Bavaria and the United States.

MUNICH, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Mr. BANCROFT, the Minister of the United States, is expected here this week to exchange the ratification of the Naturalization Treaty between the Bavarian and American Governments.

BRAZIL.

A Government Apology for the Detention of the United States Steamer Wasp.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Government of Brazil has apologized for the detention of the United States steamer *Wasp*.

JAPAN.

Active Military Operations in Progress.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Telegrams from Yokohama to July 26 announce that active military operations were on foot, but give no details.

AFGHANISTAN.

Shere Ali Crowned Ameer.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

SHERE ALI has been crowned Ameer at Cabool.

Republican Demonstration in Utica—Speech by Hon. A. H. Bailey.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 17.

This evening a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in Mechanics' Hall. Hon. CHARLES H. DOOLITTLE presided with Vice-Presidents and Secretaries from each ward. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Hon. A. H. BAILEY, the present Representative in Congress, and the candidate of the Union Party for the next term from this district, made an eloquent speech. He reviewed the financial policy of the Democratic Party and the opposition to the reconstruction measures of Congress from the same source. The next speaker was Gen. CONWAY, the Irish patriot of New-Orleans. He spoke of the condition of the South, and of Louisiana particularly, showing that there were now two parties in the South, much to the indignation of the old aristocracy. He averred that the Unionists of the South intended to maintain their right to be Republicans there as well as in the North. The persecution of Unionists by ex-rebels of the South was spoken of and illustrated by examples.

The Georgia Legislature—The Governor's Protest Against the Expulsion of the Colored Members.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Senate to-day took up the message of the Governor, regarding the action of the Senate, declaring the seats of the colored members vacant. The Governor protests against the action of the Senate as unconstitutional and in opposition to the spirit of the Convention which framed the State Constitution under the Reconstruction acts; claiming that the electors were the judges of the qualifications of the persons elected to represent them, and assuming that if all the male inhabitants of the State had a free voice and place in the new State Government, the majority would keep it in harmony with the National Administration, and where all could enjoy civil and political rights, there would be no just cause for dissatisfaction.

The House to-day passed, by a vote of 101 to 19, a substitute to the Jury bill, which places Grand and Petit Juries on the same footing, and permits none but intelligent and upright persons to sit on juries, and excludes negroes from the jury-box.

Arrest of Alleged Incendiaries in Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Sept. 17.

GEORGE E. KNOX, JAMES H. FAIRBROTHER and JAMES N. HARWOOD, enlisted men in the United States Arsenal in this city, were arrested this morning and arraigned before United States Commissioner J. H. MANLEY, charged with setting the fires which occurred on the Arsenal grounds on the 9th of July and 5th of August last. They were each held in $10,000 bail, failing to obtain which they were committed for trial. GEORGE F. TALBOT, United States District-Attorney, conducted the examination in person. Gen. TOTTEN, of the United States Army, has been here investigating these cases for the past four weeks.

Suicide by Drowning at Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Thursday, Sept. 17.

A man by the name of RUBEN F. FIELD, aged about 40 years, committed suicide yesterday by drowning in Otter Creek, near this village. His body was recovered this afternoon. He was a man of good standing, and possessed of some little property. He has been, it is said, in low spirits lately, and probably his mind was unsound when he committed the rash act.

Democratic Meeting at Wheeling, Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., Thursday, Sept. 17.

The largest political demonstration of the campaign was made here to-day by the Democracy. At an early hour the streets were thronged by mechanics, farmers and workingmen from Eastern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, who formed a procession, and after parading the principal streets the throng assembled at the Fair Grounds, and was addressed by Hon. HEISTER CLYMER, of Pennsylvania; Hon. S. F. CAREY and Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, and others.

The Express Robbers in Canada—The Nova Scotia Reciprocity Treaty—The McGee Murder Trial.

TORONTO, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Express robbers were again before the Police Commissioners to-day. DAN. THOMPSON was discharged. He then gave evidence for the defence, which went to show that the robbery was planned with the coöperation of the Express messenger, BROWN; that there was no violence used, and the offence was simply embezzlement, which was not extraditional.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Sept. 17.

In the House, last night, a petition was presented from the merchants of the city praying that a Commissioner be sent to Washington to look after Nova Scotia's interests in connection with reciprocity. A committee was appointed to prepare a resolution on the subject.

GUELPH, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The pigeon match to-day between BIRCH, the champion of the Dominion, and BLACK, of Guelph, for $100 a side, fifty birds each, was won by the former. The score stood: BIRCH, 39; BLACK, 34.

OTTAWA, Thursday, Sept. 17.

PATRICK BLACKLEY, one of the accomplices in the McGee murder, is said to be insane. Bail will probably be accepted for EAGLESON, ENRIGHT and MURPHY, the other accomplices. WHALEN most strongly protests that he did not shoot MCGEE, but knows who did. It is expected he will make a full confession before long.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The yacht *Monette*, of this city, won the race to-day for the code of signals, distance sixty miles, in five hours and thirty-five minutes. During a portion of the race the yacht sailed against the tide.

The weather here is cold and rainy.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Sept. 17.

PAPIN's livery stable was destroyed by fire last night, and a number of stock horses, intended to be exhibited at the Provincial Fair, were burned to death.

The attendance at the Provincial Fair yesterday and to-day was unusually large.

Lieut.-Gov. BILLEAU was entertained at a dinner in St. Patrick's Hall to-day. The affair was on a magnificent scale, and the most successful of the kind ever held here.

Capt. WOOSELY, of the Sixtieth Rifles, has so far made the highest score in the All-comers' match at the rifle meeting.

TORONTO, Thursday, Sept. 17.

A woman named LARKIN was found dead in her house this afternoon. Her husband was arrested on suspicion of causing her death. He and a disreputable woman were found drunk in the house at the time. The body of the wife was lying neglected on the sofa.

The weather is very cold. Snow fell at Aurora, a few miles north of this city, last night.

The First Frost.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 17.

There was a slight frost here last night.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 17.

The first frost of the season occurred in this vicinity last night.

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 17.

Frost visited this vicinity last night, and forty-two miles south of Utica, at Sherburn, snow fell.

The weather was quite cool last night at Rochester, and there was a slight frost in that vicinity.

The first frost on the low lands about Lewiston, Me., occurred on Tuesday night, Sept. 1.

The first light frost at Scranton, Penn., was on the morning of Aug. 14. No particular damage has yet been done to vegetation.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 17.

There was a slight frost on the low lands of Hampshire County last night, but none here.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 17.

The thermometer to-night marks 50 degrees.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 17.

The first killing frost here was last night. There will be a heavier one to-night.

The New-Hampshire Agricultural Fair—The Racing.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Thursday, Sept. 17.

To-day was the third day of the New-Hampshire Agricultural Fair. It was by far the most successful of any. The grounds were thronged by a crowd estimated at 20,000 people. The chief event of the day was the parade of the Manchester Fire Department, consisting of six steam engines, a hook and ladder and a hose company, and a trial of skill on the Fair ground between the different engines. In the afternoon there were horse races. The first race was open to all horses that had never beaten 2:45, and was won by G. F. MALLARD's (of Laconia) *Belle Morrill*. Time—2:44, 2:40½, 2:41¾.

The second race was for horses that had never beaten 2:35. It was won by CHARLES W. HOWLAND's (of Concord) *Lady Carter*. Time—2:47¼, 2:35¼, 2:38.

A pacing race followed, which was won by A. D. BURGISS' *Amoskeag* (of Manchester) in 2:35, 2:38¼, and 2:35.

The premiums were announced this morning. The fair will close to-morrow night. The managers say it has been the most successful State Fair ever held, and has been a source of great pecuniary emolument to the Society.

Cattle and Horse Fair at Worcester, Mass.—The Races.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, Sept. 17.

At the Worcester Agricultural Society's Cattle and Horse Fair to-day, the first race was open to all horses under six years of age. Six horses competed. It was won by *No Name*, in three straight heats, in 3:01, 2:58, 2:58.

The second race was for trotting stallions. Three competed, but *Hambletonian*, owned by D. GREEN, of Worcester, Mass., won in three straight heats. Time—2:45, 3:02, 3:01.

The celebrated stallion *Ethan Allen* was exhibited on the track, and notwithstanding the weight of nineteen years, showed excellent speed.

The Racing at the Maine Horse Show.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Maine horse show had a fine day and good attendance. The first premium for stallions was awarded to *General Knox*, and the magnificent display of his progeny more than entitled him to it.

Quite a spirited race took place to-day between a six-year-old *Knox* colt and a six-year-old *McClellan* colt. Unfortunately a third horse was classed with them, which prohibited these two horses from showing the real merits of their different sires. The first heat was won by the *Knox* colt; the others by the third horse, the *McClellan* colt failing to win a heat.

Great Trot at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The great trot between *Mountain Boy* and *Lady Thorne*, for a purse of $2,000, will come off here over the Island Park Course next Monday.

Sale of the Famous Racing Mare Lady Thorn.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 17.

The famous mare *Lady Thorn* has been sold to Mr. WELSH, of Chestnut Hill, near this city, for $17,500.

Shooting Affair and Excitement in Cambridge.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Last night JOHN OWEN shot a young man named MICHAEL SHEEN in the act of taking fruit from his garden. SHEEN is dangerously wounded. OWEN graduated at Bowdoin College, studied divinity at Harvard, and subsequently has officiated as a Unitarian clergyman. He was arrested and held to bail. Much excitement prevails among the Irish citizens in the neighborhood, who deem the shooting unjustifiable.

Fire in a Satinet Factory in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 17.

BARDWELL's satinet factory in South Belchertown caught fire from the stove yesterday noon and was partially destroyed. Loss about $6,000. Insured for $11,400. Equally divided among the Ætna, of Hartford; Fireman's and National, of Boston, and the Narragansett, Merchants' and Roger Williams, of Providence.

Fire in Philadelphia—Loss $10,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 17.

A building on Minor-street, occupied by THOS. W. PRICE, stationer, and A. W. COLLINS & Co., manufacturers of printing cards, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $10,000; insured for $8,000 in the Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford.

Loss of the Bark Clough on Lake Erie—Seven Persons Drowned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The bark *Clough*, of Black River, went ashore twelve miles east of this city on Tuesday night. All hands were lost except RUSH REED, the second mate. The names of the lost are: J. S. REID, Captain; GEORGE B. DEMICK, first mate; CATHARINE SULLIVAN, stewardess; CHAPMAN, BLEER and FITZPATRICK, lake sailors.

The bark *Berlin* is reported ashore six miles east, laden with coal and lath. She is insured in Boston for $8,000.

The Contested Election Case in Louisiana—Gen. Longstreet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Judge COOLEY, of the Sixth District Court, today, in a contested election case, dismissed the suit at the plaintiff's costs. He delivered an opinion, stating that where an election was ordered by the Military Commander previous to the adoption of the present Constitution, by virtue of Congressional authority, the decision of the Military Commander in respect to the election is not subject to the revising power of the Courts of the State.

Gen. LONGSTREET yesterday visited the Legislature, and was invited to a seat inside the bar. A recess was taken to receive him.

Good Templars Election at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars continue in session to-day. Officers for the ensuing year were elected yesterday, as follows: G. W. C., Rev. SILAS BALL, of Manlius, N. Y.; G. W. C., H. L. HULBURT, of Rochester, N. Y.; G. W. V. T., A. T. RANDALL, of Oswego, N. Y.; G. W. S., J. W. MCKEE, of Utica, N. Y.; G. W. T., H. F. FERRIN, Watertown, N. Y. There are over 1,000 delegates in attendance. The session will continue till Friday.

Torchlight Procession of Boys in Blue in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Boys in Blue turned out to-night five hundred strong, and marched through the principal streets with torches and transparencies. Addresses were made at the Republican headquarters by Senator FERRY and Gen. TERRY. Everything passed off well.

One hundred guns were fired in honor of the Republican victory in Maine.

Republican Torchlight Procession at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Republicans made a torchlight demonstration on the streets to-night, and subsequently held a large meeting in Capitol Park. The principal speakers were Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, and LYMAN TREMAIN.

Suicide of an Ex-Confederate Colonel in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, Sept. 17.

H. M. BECKLEY, of Fincastle, Botetourt County, Va., committed suicide last night at the Maltby House, by taking morphine. He had previously been playing at faro, and lost $1,050. The deceased served during the war as Colonel of a Virginia Confederate regiment.

Suicide of a New-Yorker Colonel in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. KENYON, a resident of Troy, N. Y., died from the effects of laudanum last night at the Boston Hotel. After taking the poison, he informed Mr. PRAY, the landlord of the hotel, and said: "I repent of the act; do all you can to save me." Physicians were immediately called, and all the known remedies were applied, but without avail.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Legislature did nothing to-day. Both Houses adjourned early, and the Republicans went into a secret caucus to decide what course to pursue on the registration question. A large number of them are opposed to registration, and desire to have no election in November.

Arrival of the Steamship St. David.

FATHER POINT, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The steamship *St. David*, from Glasgow for Quebec, was inward bound at 11:15 o'clock last night.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

The last performance of "Elizabeth" took place at this house last evening. To-night Mrs. LANDER will fulfill the second promise of her engagement, and produce an English version of SCHILLER's tragedy, founded on the sufferings of MARY STUART. This evening, also, Mrs. LANDER is to have the third and only benefit of her present engagement. Mrs. LANDER has engaged in a worthy labor—that of reviving popular interest in these sedate and royal heroines of the drama; and playgoers who hold the higher interests of the art dear, can scarcely reward Mrs. LANDER too much—that is to say, she deserves the largest audiences that the Broadway Theatre can contain.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is to return to "Fanchon" on Monday night; therefore the last representations of "Lorle" will be given on this and tomorrow evening. The last *matinée* of the piece will take place Saturday at 2 o'clock. A morning exhibition of panoramic views in the Yo Semite, of the Automaton Leotard, and the living curiosities of the Museum is given every day at 11 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

A daughter of the late G. P. R. JAMES, the novelist, recently attempted the stage as an actress in Australia, but met with no success.

The Siamese Twins, having left Wood's Museum, are exhibiting on their own account.

HOOLEY, the Brooklyn minstrel man, has bought for $120,000 a lot of ground opposite the City Hall in that city, upon which he designs erecting that new theatre which has been so often talked of for Brooklyn.

Sig. BLITZ has been amusing the whole world with his innocent magic for nearly fifty-two years.

Mr. GEORGE H. CLARKE has been engaged by Mr. FORREST as a leading member of the company selected to make a tour of the Northern and New-England towns this Winter.

OLE BULL is expected in New-York next week on another visit.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG arrived home in the steamship *Russia*.

MILES O'REILLY'S POEMS.—An edition of the poems of the late Gen. HALPINE (Miles O'Reilly) is about to be prepared and published for the benefit of his family. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. SAVAGE, at the Register's Office.

The Recent Earthquakes in South America—Report of Rear-Admiral Turner.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Rear-Admiral TURNER, writing from United States flagship *Powhatan*, of South Pacific Squadron, Callao, Peru, Aug. 18, sends to the Navy Department the following account of the phenomena attending the great earthquake on the western coast of South America:

"As the Press of the United States will doubtless give detailed and voluminous reports of the earthquake which occurred on this coast on the 13th instant, and prevailed more or less, so far as reports have reached us, both to the north and south of this point, the Department may be interested to know my experience of it here, where it was much less severe then elsewhere, although sufficient to cause extreme anxiety and great consternation.

It was announced about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by not what could be termed shocks, but rather sensible agitations of the surface, so gentle as rather to resemble the tremulous action of heavy casks rolling upon the deck.

This continued through the space of perhaps from three to five minutes, and did not recur in the harbor again during the entire seven or eight hours of its visible effect upon its waters, which were in a state of active agitation from 5 P. M. until about midnight.

About 6 P. M. a gentle surge of the sea advanced sluggishly, rising far above the wharves, inundating a considerable portion of the lower part of the city, and receding again at the same measured pace without causing any material damage.

This alternate action of the waters, advancing and receding at measured periods, continued from that time till it ceased entirely, about midnight, leaving the tide at a very low ebb, where it remained, more or less, for forty-eight hours after the first effect was felt.

The waters in the harbor were so disturbed by eddies and currents, running riot in every direction, sweeping the ship like a top around her anchor, that I deemed it a wise precaution to remove to a place of greater safety, at least where a more perfect control could be obtained over her movements in case of necessity.

I, therefore, ordered her got under way as soon as steam could be raised, and put to sea, remaining out all night and returning the following morning, at which time everything had subsided, and things had assumed their usual and natural aspect.

This is briefly a narrative of what occurred here; but at other points—the Chincha Islands for example—some fifteen miles from the coast, and more than a hundred from this point, reports represent a much more violent visitation, causing very serious disaster among the shipping there.

It is said also to have been very severe at Pisco, destroying some important works there, which is upon the same meridian with the Chincha Islands, distant about fifteen miles."

The Indian War—Telegram from Gen Sherman.

Gen. SHERMAN has sent the following dispatch to Gov. HUNT, of Colorado:

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 7.

GOV. HUNT: I would make no concessions to clamor, but would assure the people of Denver if they want to fight Indians they can have all they want. The great bulk of the Arapahoes have surrendered to Gen. SHERIDAN at Fort Dodge. He has one column after the Cheyennes on the Cimmaton, and another towards Beaver Creek. Gen. GRANT promises me more cavalry, and now that the Indians are clearly in the wrong, I will not prevent your people from chastising them if they are really in earnest; but it is more than one small army can do to defend every ranch in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, and Kansas. The settlers should collect and defend their own property, leaving the regular troops to go after the Indians.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant-General.

THE M'GEE ASSASSINATION.

Close of the Trial of Whalen the Alleged Assassin—The Verdict—The Prisoner's Speech—The Sentence of Death.

On Tuesday, the day upon which the verdict of the jury in the case of WHALEN, the alleged assassin of D'ARCY MCGEE, was due, intense excitement prevailed in the capital of the Dominion of Canada, where the trial has been held. The Court-house and the passages leading thereto, and the street without, were packed with an eager crowd. The special dispatch to the Montreal *Witness* of the 15th inst., describing the proceedings, says:

The prisoner, who had the same haggard look of yesterday, kept glancing around restlessly, turning his eyes almost constantly toward the door of the jury room, from whence soon were to issue the twelve men on whose appearance his fate would be known, and, as the tension seemed to have relaxed and buzzing conversation going on, the announcement of the entrance of the jury restored the death stillness, the prisoner eyeing them quietly as they came in. The clerk's voice was heard as he called over the names: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" The foreman says: "We have: Guilty." A stir and bustle were felt, and the prisoner gave a slight start but soon resumed calmness.

WHALEN'S SPEECH.

His Lordship asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. WHALEN started forward, and in a loud, distinct voice said:

I have been tried and found guilty of the murder of THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE. Now standing on the brink of the grave, I swear, as I hope to appear before God, that I never did the deed. I have been accused of Fenianism. Never was a Fenian, either at home or abroad. Never belonged to an organized body here or in Ireland. Never belonged to the Hibernian Society, although accused of it. It is asked why I was Marshal of the St. Patrick's Society on the last St. Patrick's Day? The answer is easy. I was asked if I could ride, and I said I could, and so was elected. I am a Roman Catholic, but none the worse for that, in my opinion. I was in Quebec three months during the last raid. I was working for Mr. LAVALLIER. I went to the Citadel, knowing my employment would not be long where I was, and got employment in the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade. I went into the canteen, and while a man named O'BRIEN was in conversation with some of those present. He offered soldiers $20 to join the Fenians. I was sitting at a table, but was arrested, brought before Mr. MCGUIRE, and discharged. I gave my name as SULLIVAN, my mother's, as I did not wish my own to get into print, to give publicity. I went again to the Prince Consort's Own Brigade. Shortly after I joined the volunteer cavalry and for good behavior was promoted sergeant in the troop; in the cavalry I retained the name I had given on examination, but the name I bear now I bore in Quebec. I left there and came to Montreal, where I remained twelve or eighteen months. I did assist at the election between DEVLIN and MCGEE, but only that I was asked to become scrutineer. I did not know what a scrutineer was, as I knew nothing about the elections, but I did go and put down some names and waited till dinner and came away; that ended my election. I came with some Englishman to Barebrook for shooting, but I did not like the place and came to Ottawa, leaving them behind. I found that I could not earn a good living and make money, so I took a house at the market, intending to settle. I had written several letters to my wife, telling her I intended to be down by Christmas, and on Christmas-eve I left the shop at 1 o'clock; the train went out at 1:30, and I reached Montreal between 12 and 1 o'clock on Christmas morning. The first house I went into was, I think, Mrs. SCANLAN's. I remained three or four days in Montreal. I was at a house, but not at a dance, as has been so often said, with another man, who is now in Montreal, and knows well I tell what is true. I heard a conversation between some people who were sitting at the other side of a board from us, and through the board heard a conversation that MCGEE's house was to be burned down that night. I noticed this to a friend, and we agreed to go up. He never left MCGEE's while I was in with MCGEE. JOHN MCGEE was not present at the conversation between his brother and me. I never said that my name was Smith; my friend gave his name as SMITH at the door. He was waiting for me when we went down, and we went down the street together. It is charged that I did not deliver the letter direct, but I knew that I had been watched, and my life threatened, and was forced to use caution. I returned here to work, never thinking of MCGEE. For several nights after work I went to the House. I had got three or four, perhaps five, tickets from BUCKLEY, and went on the 6th of April between 10 and 11 o'clock, for the first time that night. I had occasion several times to come down stairs. Dr. SWEETLAND can testify to the cause; he has been attending for the complaint. I went round the porch; I was not more than three or four minutes out each time. I sat up stairs all the evening, and during all the time I swear I did not hear MCGEE speak. When the House was over I went down and stood with my back to the door, as BUCKLEY says. I thought he was coming out, but had again occasion of nature to go off. I saw Sir JOHN's carriage. Passed on. I went down the sidewalk, as I always did, for I never used the centre walk. The clothes I wore that night were black trowsers, the black coat I now wear, and cap. There are no outside pockets, but I have a pistol pocket, which I had put in it. When I came out I went straight down to Russell House to see DOYLE, whom I had seen the evening before, and told I was going to leave EGLESON's. He said I should not; I would soon be taking up a place of my own and had better wait. I went down to speak to him about it; that, I swear, was all I went about. I was at Mrs. MCKENZIE's twice; the first time I went with DOYLE, and it is true I waited till 2 in the morning. I was two nights at Mrs. TROTTER's. I swear I did not know Mr. MCGEE boarded there or where he lived. BOYCE took me there. The morning of the night I was arrested, I got up at 7 A. M., put on light trowsers, got to work and worked till 12 o'clock. I had no breakfast when I left as it was not ready. I often before have done something when my breakfast was not ready. When I wanted to go to work I went and had dinner and returned to the shop, when I found that EGLESON had been arrested. I put on my coat and went to the Town Hall, but was not admitted. I then went to Mrs. QUINN's, but only waited a few minutes, and went next to TROTTER's, and from that to my own shop. At night I went to the Society, with my revolver in my pocket, ramrod, and box of cartridges. In the society I sat down, not thinking of Mr. MCGEE's murder, or who had done it. O'NEILL then came in and arrested me. He asked me what time I had left the house, and I told him as near as I could. He did not tell me the charge against me for two hours, when he said the son of Mrs. TROTTER saw me shoot MCGEE. I knew in my heart and soul better than anybody I had not done the deed. It was said in examination I was seen in the yard, and the mark corresponding to my left boot was in the snow. That has not been brought forward in the evidence, nor the charge of running round the corner of Queen's Printer's. When I was in the cell, LACROIX was brought up and I was deliberately pointed out to him. He said, "*Sais pas*, no he did not." Two hours after I was dressed in the clothes which I was charged with having worn, brought down and placed in the middle of eight or nine respectable men of Ottawa. I charge the Sheriff with having deliberately pointed me out to LACROIX then, and, having called us "All right, face to face," he asked LACROIX to point me out in the back; then, his deposition was taken down, which I was not allowed to see. I knew in my heart and soul that man did not see me, but I know what has been working against me. The prejudices of men in opulence whom I would have scorned to treat as they treated me, because I was a Roman Catholic. I have been taunted with it by gentlemen on the Bench. [Prisoner referred to the Sheriff.] I am no Fenian. I would shed the last drop of my blood for that noble woman whose likeness is up there above me. I served her for nine years, four of these in India, and when I am accused of this crime my blood boils within me. I had no spite against that man, (Mr. MCGEE.) I respected him as an able man, but we, Roman Catholics, are always looked upon as traitors, why but because of feelings that should not exist in any country—the spirit of party—of which we are made the victims, and for which I have now to suffer; and this spirit exists in this country more than in any other. If I was on that jury I think I should certainly come to the same verdict as they have done, and I exonerate them from all blame; but if they knew how that evidence was manufactured, they would take a different view of the case to what they have. To be accused of Fenianism, that is enough here, the same as it is in England and Ireland. In England any man may speak, but the poor starved ragged Irishman, if he does open his mouth, he may be hanged, drawn, or quartered, or shut up in prison, or—

His Lordship, interrupting him, said, as well as could be understood, that reference to what was taking place elsewhere could not be allowed. The prisoner must confine himself to remarks bearing on his own case.

Prisoner—Well, my Lord, I am speaking from my heart out, for I have suffered from some party feeling.

THE SENTENCE.

His Lordship then said: You have been treated with every forbearance, and more latitude has been allowed than you could justly claim. You have had a fair trial, even by your own confession, a verdict has been rendered by twelve of your countrymen, and the law always presumes such verdict to be right. Whatever presumptions in law there may have been of your innocence before, now we must assume you to be guilty. With regard to many of the observations you have made as to the prejudices against you as a Roman Catholic, as the motive of country for proceedings against you, I may be permitted to say, as having been born in this country, that no such prejudices exist as you have referred to—that every man is equal here in the eye of the law—and neither in a court of justice, nor in the country, is any man unjustly treated or deprived of any of his rights on account of religion. Your countrymen in this country have precisely the same rights, privileges and opportunities as any other, and to this the murdered man described, of whom you spoke yourself, paid a just tribute in eloquent terms, and testified that they were as well treated under the laws of this country as it was possible for men to be. So far from your co-religionists being oppressed, they are on equal terms with every other here and across the river (referring to Lower Canada.) Your religion has not only equal rights, but stands superior to the others, being established and having powers above those of any Church on this continent; no men have higher privileges than they have possessed and now possess on civil, political and religious freedom. The evidence for the Crown leaves no doubt that you did use strong language against MCGEE. It has been shown that you carried deadly weapons; that you paid frequent visits to the neighborhood of the lodgings of Mr. MCGEE, hovering about the Parliament buildings, is beyond a doubt; and when to all this is added other testimony, no jury could disbelieve in your guilt. And I can only warn you of the dreadful position in which you are placed. Your natural impetuosity and violence of temper, if they have driven you to this dreadful course, consider while there is yet time. The verdict leaves you only one alternative. If this sentence is ratified, as no doubt can exist that it will be, by public opinion, that, without possibility of reversal, while life is left to consider seriously what lies before you and prepare to meet your God. It is now my solemn duty to pass upon you the sentence of the law,—that on the 10th of December next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., you be taken from your place of detention to the place of execution, and then and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

His Lordship during the delivery of the sentence was deeply moved.

Prisoner said excitedly: "Well, my Lord, that sentence does not make me guilty; I feel that I am innocent in my heart and soul."

As he stood with an angry and excited flush on his face, there was a strange, wild expression in his eye that seemed as if he was fast losing the restraint he had thereto laid upon himself.

He was then quickly manacled and withdrawn by the policemen who held him in charge, and as he turned to leave the Court the flush in his face died out, and he seemed almost to be covered with an ashy paleness, replacing the former flush.

The Fire in Mr. Bennett's Residence on Washington Heights.

The quiet of Washington Heights was rudely interrupted yesterday morning, at the residence of Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, by the discovery of smoke issuing from the wainscoting of the sleeping apartment of Mr. BENNETT, Jr. A close scrutiny of the house failed to reveal the seat of the fire, but it was evident that there was a secret fire, which at any moment might burst forth. The smoke was discovered about 7 o'clock, and soon afterward a carpenter was sent for, and a panel in the wall over a flue leading from the hot-air furnace and through the room of Mr. BENNETT, Jr., was removed, when the smouldering fire revealed itself by a flame that shot swiftly up between the ceilings of the room. This room is situated in the second story, and the flue that leads to it passes between the dining-room and the reception-room on the first floor. The moment air was admitted to the fire it rushed upward between the ceilings and the floors of the third story, until it reached the roof. In fact, the cavities of the walls formed by the closely-fitting wainscoting acted like as many flues to carry the flames vertically and laterally as far as the currents of air could carry them. The hand-hose was put in requisition immediately, and a stream of water was thrown on the fire, and the dairyman galloped off to the Thirty-second Precinct Station to inform the Police and give the alarm. The faithful man did not even wait to put on his hat.

The fire was partially kept in check by the judicious use of the hand-hose until engines from Carmansville and Manhattanville arrived, about 9 o'clock, when its progress was stayed in about half an hour. The second platoon of policemen from the Thirty-second Precinct, under the command of Serg'ts. HAVENS and HUFF, and a detachment from the Twelfth Precinct, reached the house before the fire engines, and did yeomen's work in removing the furniture, paintings and articles of *vertu* from the house to the billiard-room and bowling alley, about 150 yards distant. The fire penetrated the floors and walls at different points in its progress upward, and the confined smoke forced its way out wherever it found a crevice, and traces of it appear in every room, so thoroughly had it penetrated the hollow walls of the building. The destruction by the fire is comparatively small, but almost every room in the house has been deluged with water, and the plaster and fresco, of course, ruined. The water with which the engines were supplied was drawn from the large cisterns of the house and the conservatory, and there was an abundant supply of it.

The engineers of the Fire Department are of opinion that the fire must have been smouldering in the walls fully twelve hours, but there was no trace of it until it was discovered by Mr. BENNETT, Jr., who occupied his apartment night before last. Officer THAYER, of the Thirty-second Precinct, who is detailed for special service within the grounds of Mr. BENNETT, left at 6 o'clock, as usual, having previously examined the dining-room, where the plate usually is, and there was no evidence of fire. The loss is estimated at about $20,000. The building is insured for $50,000 in the National, Clinton, Empire, Jefferson and Guardian.

The scene after the suppression of the fire was one of thorough discomfort and confusion. The least injured of the rooms still contained furniture, statues, pictures and mirrors, lying in utter disorder. Magazines, reviews, newspapers, reports, bound volumes of "Raffaelles," illustrations of Scriptural scenes, cards, letters, curious old parchment documents, with old fashioned seals, five inches in diameter, a Parian marble statuette of RISTORI as *Mary Stuart* in the attitude of declaring "* * * *tuo re son io*," lay in commingled confusion in rooms and piazzas. The most of the furniture, however, was removed to the billiard-room. Mr. BENNETT, Sr., seemed to be solicitous only for the safety of the files of the *Herald*, a complete series of which was in the library. Mrs. BENNETT is absent in Europe, and the family in the Fort Washington house consisted of Messrs. BENNETT, Senior and Junior, Miss BENNETT and Miss CRANE, a visitor. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the family came into the City and took up their abode in their Fifth-avenue residence.

The origin of the fire seems to have been purely accidental.

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.—At 10:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the premises of Messrs. SHELDON & RIPLEY's White Lead Works, No. 196 Fulton-street, and extending through to No. 36 Dey-street. The flames originated in the engine. Messrs. SHELDON & RIPLEY sustained a loss of $6,000. The third, fourth and fifth floors are occupied by GEO. O. MULFORD, dealer in spices, whose loss is $800. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,800; name of owner not known.

An importing house is retailing shirts, collars, undergarments, ties, scarfs, hosiery, suspenders and shirt jewelery, at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., near Broadway, at figures never witnessed in this City. Articles costing $1, sold at $1 25, and all articles costing $2 and over, will be sold at 50 cents profit, invariably. Thus, an article costing $3 will positively be sold at $3 50 (instead of $5, the usual retail advance.) Gentlemen are invited to look this thing over. You'll see something. "Nobby" $5 scarfs, at $3 25. Elegant dress shirts $9 a dozen less than regular retail prices.—*Advertisement.*

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS HATS—Fall Styles—at VAIL'S,
No. 141 Fulton-st. —*Advertisement.*

For sunburns, freckles and blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion."—*Advt.*

PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" FOR THE TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. 25 cents per cake.—*Advt.*

PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advt.*

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. GORHAM MFG CO. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Miller & Co.—Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes. The best assortment in New-York. Ladies, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10, 1868.

Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New-York, and No. 10 State-st., Boston, are our Agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in *The Courier* at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in *The Courier* are requested to contract through them.

W. N. HALDEMAN, Proprietor *Courier*.

Carpets and Oil-Cloths.—A large assortment below the market price. E. F. MANY & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

Mattresses.—If you want pure curled hair below the market price go to E. F. MANY & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BOOCOCK—UNDERHILL.—At Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. F. Stafford Drowne, SAMUEL WARD BOOCOCK to MARY C., daughter of the late Elias Underhill, all of Brooklyn.

CASEY—STREET.—At East Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Henry M. Beare and Rev. O. Evans Shannon, JAMES H. CASEY to GRACE E., daughter of Benjamin Street, all of East Haven, Conn.

FIELD—CARPENTER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, at White Plains, N. Y., by Judge Cochran, WILLIAM H. FIELD to MARY, daughter of Richard B. Carpenter. No cards.

GUYON—BOSTWICK.—At St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, Sept. 10, by Rev. Dr. K. Goddard, JAMES GUYON, Jr., to MARY A., eldest daughter of Dr. H. Bostwick, all of Staten Island.

HINCHMAN—ORVIS.—In Manchester, Vt., on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at the Equinox House, by Right Rev. W. H. A. Bissell, Bishop of Vermont, J. C. HINCHMAN, of New-York, to Miss CAROLINE M. ORVIS, of the former place.

RUSSELL—WILLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D., WILLIAM RUSSELL, attorney-at-law, of New-York City, to MARY CAROLINE, daughter of George P. Willey, of the former place.

DIED.

BEEBE.—Suddenly, at East Chatham, N. Y., PHILO V. BEEBE, aged 65 years, and his wife, SOPHIA BEEBE, aged 71 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend their funeral from Dr. Burchard's Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Friday morning, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

DALTON.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 15, LESLIE TILDEN, only child of Dr. EDWARD B. and Sarah H. Dalton, of New-York, aged 10 months.

DE VOE.—Suddenly, at Black Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 16, HEPHZIBAH, beloved wife of Wm. Y. De Voe, and daughter of Alfred Stuckey, Esq., in the 25th year of her age. Also CHARLES, only son of the same, in his 5th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARDINER.—On Tuesday, Sept. 15, BALDWIN GARDINER, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 P. M.

HAUGHWOUT.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, PETER N. HAUGHWOUT, in his 81st year.

The relatives and friends of the family and of his son, Elder V. Haughwout, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Reformed Church at Port Richmond. Steamboat leaves foot of Dey-st. at 11 A. M.

HENRY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 15, after a short illness, JOSHUA J. HENRY.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Friday morning, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

HONE.—At Westchester, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, EDWARD HEYWARD HONE, son of the late Henry Hone, in the 21st year of his age.

Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven Depot on Harlem Railroad, to meet the 2½ P. M. train from New-York on Friday, the 18th inst. Funeral from Episcopal Church in Westchester at 4 P. M.

HUESTIS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 16, MARY J., wife of Edwin J. Huestis, and daughter of Rev. J. N. Sprague, of Caldwell, N. J.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Montclair, on Friday morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, ELEAZAR LACEY, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 171 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 16, CORA, infant daughter of James M. and Adelaide Lewis.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 413 West 34th-st., this day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL.—At New-York, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, GEORGE E. S. MARSHALL, aged 25 years.

Friends and relatives of the family, and members of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Baker, No. 87 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, on Friday at 2 P. M.

MCINTOSH.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, CHARLOTTE H., wife of James H. McIntosh, and daughter of the late Elijah Guion, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 156 Rivington-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Saturday morning.

OSBORN.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 17, CATHERINE OSBORN, formerly of New-York City, aged 82 years.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

SECOR.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, THOMAS F., youngest son of William and Matilda Secor, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 154 East Houston-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

STEELE.—At Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday, Aug. 29, in the 24th year of his age, JAMES STEELE, son of Robert W. Steele, of that city.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, PERCIVAL ELLIOTT, youngest child of William P. and Lucy Trowbridge, aged 1 year and 1 day.

Funeral on Friday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence.

☞ Savannah and Detroit papers please copy.

WHITING.—On Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 15, after a lingering illness, MARY PEIRCE, wife of Hervey W. Whiting, and daughter of the late Joseph S. Winter, formerly of New-Orleans.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Reformation, Gates-av., near Classon-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, MARY D., the beloved wife of Thomas D. Williams, and eldest daughter of the late David and Lellice Davis.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 333 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SHERMAN'S RUPTURE CURATIVES
SUPERSEDING
ALL TRUSS TORTURES,
AS MAY BE SEEN BY THE FOLLOWING REMARKS FROM HIS PATIENTS.

As a later proof of the popularity of these Rupture Curatives, we have this day (2d September) put on the list of our patients a distinguished medical gentleman, who said, that yesterday, (in conversation on the subject of Rupture with some of the Professors of Yale College, New-Haven,) he mentioned that he had decided to try DR. SHERMAN'S RUPTURE CURATIVES, and one of the most intelligent approved of his decision, adding, "Well, I don't know but you are right; I don't think you can do better!"

Also, this day, (Sept. 2,) a lady in the fitting apartment of Dr. Sherman's office, observing on the floor a number of Marsh's Radical Cure Trusses, exclaimed, "That is an awful thing; it frightens me when I see it." Being asked whether she ever wore one, she added, "Yes: I used one several months, and suffered everything but death." Again, (yesterday, Sept. 1,) an applicant, while in the fitting room, mentioning the different trusses he had used, named Marsh's Radical Cure Truss among the rest as one of the most severe; that he had undergone its tortures for nearly a year; that he was excoriated, chafed and bruised in a frightful manner; that he often had the blood running down his leg from it.

Ruptured persons will find Dr. SHERMAN at his office, No. 697 Broadway, where they may call or send with two post stamps for illustrated circular of information containing photographic likenesses of persons before and after cure.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR and whiskers in every conceivable variation, neat, appropriate. Studio, No. 366 Broadway. Shaving, 10 cents. Hair dye, 50 cents, black, brown; best, cheapest. Sold by all druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, D and D, 11:35; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 22d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP alone; and, in other cases, by the same medicine in connection with SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. SCHENCK himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than twenty-five years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid Syrups and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's medicines with the same remarkable success. Full directions for the use of them accompany each bottle.

Patients can consult Dr. Schenck professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Dr. DILLENBACH, of Boston, author of a work on Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, &c., treats successfully the above diseases by the inhalation of "Atomized Medicated Fluids," and thus, instead of administering medicines by the stomach, they are conveyed at once to the seat of the disease, or the part to be cured. Will be at his New-York office, No. 869 Broadway, corner 17th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. Consultations free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.
NOW READY.
CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER.

I.—Up and Down Mont Blanc.....Francis Copcutt.
II.—Farther..................J. J. Piatt.
III.—St. Beuve, the Critic...........Geo. H. Calvert.
IV.—Waiting: a Tale of Chicago..G. M. McConnell.
V.—Mine Oyster..................M. Schele de Vere.
VI.—The Maple-Tree.
VII.—The Protestant Protest against Protestantism.....................H. M. Alden.
VIII.—Too True. Chap. XVI. and XVII.
IX.—Land of the Troubadors...........Jas. McKaye.
X.—Louis Napoleon and His Empire..G. M. Towle.
XI.—A Brilliant Affair...................W. C. Elam.
XII.—Pacific Railroad Grants..........R. D. Colburn.
XIII.—In Tune............................Lucy Fountain.
XIV.—University Life in Germany........J. M. Hart.
XV.—Monthly Chronicle:
Literature. Fine Arts.
Table-Talk.

PRICE 35 CENTS—$4 PER ANNUM.
Liberal terms to clubs.
G. P. PUTNAM & SON,
No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE CATHOLIC WORLD,
FOR OCTOBER, 1868.
CONTENTS:

I. THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.
II. THE INVASION, CHAPTERS I., II., III.
III. MARIA VON MORL.
IV. A SUMMER SHOWER.
V. WHO SHALL TAKE CARE OF OUR SICK?
VI. KAULBACH AND THE ERA OF THE REFORMATION.
VII. THE LEGEND OF HOSPITALITY.
VIII. MINE ENEMY.
IX. FLAMINIA.
X. TALLEYRAND.
XI. THE BASILICA OF ST. SATURNIN.
XII. THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.
XIII. RELIGION MEDICALLY CONSIDERED.
XIV. FAITH AND POETRY OF THE BRETONS.
XV. COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT.
XVI. RINGS.
XVII. IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.
XVIII. THE HOLY GRAYLE.
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Single copies, 50 cents; $5 per year.

N. B.—As this number begins a new volume, and contains the first installment of THE INVASION, by Erckmann Chatrian, it is a good time for those who have not yet subscribed to do so.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY.
LAWRENCE KEHOE, General Agent,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE GALAXY,
FOR OCTOBER,
NOW READY.
IT IS THE MOST
ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, BRILLIANT, ENTERTAINING AND ATTRACTIVE MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.
CONTENTS OF THE OCTOBER NUMBER:

I.—CIPHER. A Novel. Part First. Chapters I. to VI. (With an illustration by Sol Eytinge.)
II.—VITTORIA COLONNA.
III.—HAZARD. By Caroline Cheesebro.
IV.—THE HISTORY OF TEARS. By W. R. Alger.
V.—AN AUTUMN SONG. By Robert Weeks.
VI.—JOHN LESTER WALLACK. (With a Portrait from the painting of Wm. Oliver Stone.)
VII.—A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE NERVES. No. III. By W. A. Hammond, M. D.
VIII.—THE DEATH OF HOPE. By Mary E. Atkinson.
IX.—BEECHDALE. By Marian Harland. Chapters XV. and XVI.
X.—WORDS AND THEIR USES. By Richard Grant White.
XI.—WHOSE HAND? A Chemico-Ghost Story. By Carl Van Wyck.
XII.—IS LABOR A CURSE? By † † †.
XIII.—TIDES. By H. H.
XIV.—THE GALAXY MISCELLANY:
HISTRIONIC METEMPSYCHOSIS. By Justin Winsor.
A VISIT TO THE BANK OF PRUSSIA. By Carl Winter.
MR. TURVEYDROP APPLIES THE PROBE. By James Franklin Fitts.
THE PINE COUNTRY. By L. S.
XV.—DRIFT-WOOD. By Philip Quilibet.
XVI.—LITERATURE AND ART.
XVII.—NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

Price 35 cents; $4 per year.

Very liberal terms made with those who will get up clubs for THE GALAXY. Address
SHELDON & COMPANY,
Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, New-York.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S SHORT TRIP GUIDE TO EUROPE. Principally devoted to England, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, France, Germany and Italy; with glimpses of Spain, Short Routes in the East, &c., and a collection of Travelers' Phrases in French and German. By HENRY MORFORD. 1 vol., 16mo. Cloth, $2.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.

Sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

HOW SHALL WE PAINT OUR HOUSES?
A POPULAR TREATISE
ON
THE ART OF HOUSE-PAINTING,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE,

Showing the Nature, Composition and Mode of Production of Paints and Painters' Colors, and their proper and harmonious combination and arrangement.

By JOHN W. MASEROY.
1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1 50.
New Edition.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.

READY THIS MORNING;
NEW-YORK SESSION LAWS
FOR 1868.
Two extra large volumes.
BAKER, VOORHIS & CO., Law Publishers,
No. 66 Nassau-st.

POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB will hold a public meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, at 8 o'clock, at their headquarters, No. [illegible] Bowery.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Hon. CHARLES S. SPENCER, Dr. A. H. ROBINSON and JAMES A. LUCAS, Esq.

J. M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
W. A. SMALLEY, Secretary.

UNION GRISWOLD AND CORNELL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—Regular meeting of the Club will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the corner of 22d-st. and Broadway.

Every member is requested to be present, as important business will be brought forward.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.
ALEX. H. KEECH, JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Secretaries.

GRANT AND COLFAX THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD.—All members and officers of Union Republican Associations of the district are invited to attend a meeting at headquarters, No. 206 8th-av., Horace Greeley Hall, FRIDAY, Sept. 18, at 8 o'clock, to arrange for a mass meeting at Cooper Institute Sept. 22.

B. B. DUMVILLE, President.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

POLITICAL NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have on hand the largest stock of Bunting Flags to be found in the country, all of our own manufacture.

ANNIN & CO., Nos. 99 and 101 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	113¾	113⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67..	109	109⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	114	114¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	109½	109¾
5-20 Reg., '62.....	108½	108¾	10-40 Registered.	104	104¼
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅜	113⅝	10-40 Coupon....	104¾	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅞	110	Gold........	144½	144⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111	111¼	U. S. Cur. Pac..	100½	100⅝
Jan. & July....	108⅞	109⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, WM. COOPER, member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, &c.

T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, Bought and Sold on Commission. NO. 5 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. No. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Bills of exchange bought and sold. Drafts for £2 and upwards issued on Scotland and Ireland payable on demand. Drafts granted on and bills collected in the Dominion of Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco.

WALTER WATSON,
CLARENCE M. MYLREA, } Agents.
ARCHD. McKINLAY,

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of October.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NO. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OR by-law of the Directors of the Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company is published, as required by law:

"The annual Stockholders meetings for the election of Directors shall be hereafter held on the first Monday of October in each year."

And notice is hereby given that, pursuant to such resolution and by-law, an election for thirteen Directors of the said Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Railroad Company will be held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on the first MONDAY (5th day) of October next. The polls will open at noon and remain open for one hour.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 4, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th inst.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE ILLINOIS Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York: and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $26,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,500.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

BONDS STOLEN.—$15,000—$1,000 EACH OF New Tennessee Six Per Cent. Bonds, numbered as follows: 1,076, 1,757, 2,271, 2,263, 2,269, 6,699, 6,282, 6,283, 7,840, 1,077, 3,699, 3,691, 5,063, 6,094, 6,423; were stolen from me on the 28th inst., in the City of New-York. I hereby forbid and caution all persons from buying or negotiating the above-mentioned bonds.

P. DICKIE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE. WM. A. STEPHENS.
G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

BANKING HOUSE OF GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

(Corner of Cedar-st.)

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS:

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame, while U. S. Minister) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to

Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage of $4,000,000. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10ths of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economise its expenses.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis; John J. Roe, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Fox, President St. Louis Board of Trade; Barton Bates, President North Missouri Railroad; J. H. Britton, President National Bank of the State of Missouri; Wm. L. Ewing, President of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis; Geo. H. Rea, President Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis; Jas. B. Eads, Chief Eng. of St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.; Geo. W. Taylor, President Pacific Railroad, (of Mo.;) John R. Lionberger, President T. N. Bank, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

H. K. Corning, A. W. Spies, F. Marquand, W. V. Brady, A. R. Eno,
John Auchincloss, A. Trask, J. H. Swift, S. Gandy, Geo. D. Phelps,
Grant & Son, E. C. Cowdin, Isaac N. Phelps, W. T. Blodgett, John Knower.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A pamphlet, containing the terms of settlement come to with the bond and debenture holders of this Company, may be obtained at, or will be sent by post from the general offices of the Company, where any further information as to its affairs may be procured. No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868.

In pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of 7-30 notes that on and after MONDAY, the 14th September inst., such notes must be forwarded to the United States Treasurer at Washington for redemption.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Ass't Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits.

D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 9, 1868.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d of September, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.

CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President, N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

(CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, WITH JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.)

NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

(GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal,) opens its twenty-sixth academic year Sept. 14, 1868.

The central and delightful location of this Institute; its easy accessibility from all parts of the City, together with its spacious, light and well-ventilated rooms, have entirely relieved it of all necessity for removal or change. The academic course of study, preparatory to business or college, is comprehensive and thorough, conducted as it is by an ample corps of accomplished and experienced instructors who are employed in the various departments, with an average of not more than fifteen pupils to the teacher.

"Character is power" is the motto of this Institute, and hence no pupil whose *moral faults* cannot be promptly corrected is allowed to continue a member of the school.

REFERENCE is made to *present* patrons, among whom are: Messrs.

A. R. Wetmore,
Robert Bonner,
Israel Ferguson,
Christop'r Gwyer,
S. T. Knapp,
G. A. Sage,
F. P. Sage,
John Hillhouse,
Nelson Sherwood,
J. C. Carey,
Alfred Tobias,
John Olendorf,
H. Oberndorfer,
W. T. Runk,
N. H. Joralemon,
C. C. Poillon,
John H. Poillon,
Wm. A. Mead,
S. E. Hiscox,
Jas. R. Floyd,
A. W. Leggatt,
John Toppin,
Thomas Crane,
E. G. Burling,
J.P. Hardenbergh,
D. M. Earle,
W. Hadley,
T. L. Harris,
S. Heacock,
R. Martin,
N.S.W. Vanderhoef,
Charles Bliven,
T. J. Townsend,
T. M. North, Esq.,
N. Quackenbos, Esq,
Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,

and more than 100 other well-known citizens, including clergymen and physicians, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which is now open for the inspection of parents, and with whom the Principal (who resides in the Institute) is ready to confer day or evening.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed individually to advance to higher classes as fast as their attainments permit. Pupils are admitted at *any* time, and NEW ones are charged only from the day of entering. Those who are prepared may join the Post-Graduate Class. LITTLE boys are watched over with special kindness and care.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK Hall,) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 14—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired. Attendance 130.

This year's patrons of from 3 to 12 years' standing:

H. M. Alexander,
A. M. Atterton,
John Auchincloss,
John S. Boyd,
Josiah H. Burton,
Nath W. Chater,
Jos. M. Cooper,
Kenny Couillard,
Henry Day,
Wm. A. Hadden,
Oliver Harriman,
Geo. E. Hawes,
Josh. J. Henry,
Clement Jewett,
Calvin E. Knox,
Charles Lamson,
L. Lockwood,
Theo. McNamee,
Dr. T. M. Markoe,
Henry Meyer,
Wm. Morrison,
James L. Phipps,
Dan. L. Schanck,
Robert Schell,
Henry Shaw,
John Sherwood,
Cyrus A. Smith,
Gilbert M. Speir,
Ferdinand Stagg,
Geo. P. Trigg,
A. S. Underhill,
H. C. Van Vorst,
Ralph Wells.

MR. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For a limited number of boys, will commence on the 21st of September, at No. 907 Broadway. The aim of this school, especially, is THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN THE ELEMENTS of the several studies.

Mr. Tyng will also be happy to give PRIVATE LESSONS to pupils of either sex, IN ANY BRANCHES, AT CONVENIENT HOURS.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. References—Rt. Rev. H. Potter, New-York; Rev. A. C. Coxe, New-York; Rt. Rev. T. F. Davis; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, Wm. H. Appleton, New-York; J. W. Mitchell, New-York, and others as per circular, for which apply as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.

For circulars, address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

PAVILION FAMILY SCHOOL.

REV. I. BIRD AND JAMES BIRD, A. M., PRINCIPALS,

Suburbs of Hartford, Conn., furnishes a pleasant home and superior educational privileges for fifteen boys. Location is healthy and playgrounds ample—10 acres. For circulars inquire of Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or of Principals.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year. The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to

JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Instruction in Mining-Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, &c., with laboratory practice; reopens Oct. 5; examinations for admission to regular courses, Oct. 1. For further information and for catalogue apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—French Classes are now to commence, under the direction of Th. DELOUEST. For ladies: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 2 to 4 P. M. For gentlemen, the same days, in the evening. Apply at the desk, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. For private lessons, to the teacher, No. 152 East 22d-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MME. VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., second brown-stone house east of 3d-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Chas. L. Jones', No. 843 Broadway, or by letter addressed as above.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL — NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSES, DEsigned for pupils preparing for college, will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Four of the senior pupils entered college last year—three Columbia, one Princeton.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.—MR. LEGGETT'S Classical French and English School will be reopened Sept. 21. Circulars may be obtained in the store, or of the Principal, No. 224 East 10th-st.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

PROF. WM. J. NEVIUS WILL LIMIT his class for private instruction, this year to fifteen boys. Session to commence about the 1st of October. Address him until 21st inst., by letter, at No. 82 5th-av.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

MISS RODGERS' SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 353 Lexington-av., southeast corner 40th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S Bookstore, No. 14 Bond-st. Also complete record of reliable teachers wanting positions.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School will reopen Sept. 22, at No. 1193 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S SCHOOL, late of Cromwell, Conn., will reopen at Hartford, Conn., No. 90 Farmington-av., Sept. 23.

MOTHER-HOME-CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 503 Broad'y.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,

Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

This institution will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 16.

Applications for admission, made either in person or by letter, will be received at the College after Sept. 1.

The examination of candidates for entrance to either the regular or the partial course, will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 14, 15 and 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Latin, Greek, French and German form a constant and prominent part of the regular course, and are included in the general rates of tuition.

Full particulars of the English, Mathematical and Scientific department, and those of Music and Art, may be found in the College catalogue.

The academic and preparatory schools will open at the same time as the College.

Students who desire board can be received into the family of Mrs. Jackson, a leading teacher, in the immediate vicinity of the College. Early application is desirable, as the number of boarders is limited.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.

A DEPARTMENT OF PACKARD'S NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE, WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 14, AT HIS SPLENDID ROOMS, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

The course of study is thorough and exhaustive; the training is logical and practical. There are different departments, corresponding to the ages and advancement of the pupils.

The object-method of instruction will be pursued in the elementary year. We fit young men for the second year of college.

Send for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY,

Will not open till MONDAY, Sept. 21, in the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th-st. The examination and classification of pupils will take place on SATURDAY, from 9 to 12 A. M., in Room No. 12, where the Principal may be found any day this week from 8 to 9 A. M., and 7 to 8 P. M. Communications left in office box, Room No. 12. Fits for business and any College, but especially for YALE.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. E. FERRIS

will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

IDLEWILD,

(HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS) will be reopened as a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sept. 23. MISS M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOPKINS'

English and French School for young ladies.

NO. 165 WEST 45TH-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. The number of Teachers has been increased, and the Classes will be conducted on the same plan of *Individual* Instruction which has hitherto characterized the school.

MISS OLSSEN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 278 4TH-AV., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 171 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. REED will be at home after Sept. 8. Circulars sent on request.

MR. CORNWALL'S

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL, No. 1,339 Broadway, corner of 37th-st., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining Schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—This institution is located on Rutherfurd-place, opposite Stuyvesant Park, and is capable of accommodating more than two hundred pupils. The eighth annual session will commence on the 7th inst. For circulars or information apply at the school.

HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, HEMPstead, L. I., 20 miles from New-York by railroad.

Rev. J. J. A. MORGAN, A. M., Principal.
Rev. ROBT. C. SCOTT, A. M., Associate Prin.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

MISS WARREN'S PRIMARY SCHOOL for Boys opens MONDAY, Sept. 21, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. French and English taught.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PRIVATE LESSONS by a native Frenchman; best references. Address in writing Prof. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. E. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS FOR BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Princ., 66 W. 36th-st.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

MISS WATSON'S BOARDING AND Elementary School, No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 823 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES; NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST.,

Between 5th and 6th avs.,

Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.

Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York;

Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn, WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.

A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $300 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

DE CRAUZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Fourth year, for young gentlemen, No. 324 4th-av., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 15. French is the language of the school. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils. There is a primary department. E. DE CRAUZAT has been a teacher at Mr. Charlier's institute for seven consecutive years.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

MOUNT MORRIS COLLEGIATE INSTItute for young ladies, 124th-st., third house east from 5th-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 22. Six young lady boarders will be received. Evening classes for youths and adults of both sexes, from 7 to 9 P. M. Languages, mathematics, book-keeping, elocution, &c., taught. For circulars apply as above. Terms moderate.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON, FOR FOUR years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jenks. Numbers limited. For circulars apply at the school or at Randolph's, Sheldon's, Lockwood's or Hastie's bookstores.

MISS REYNS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 238 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. English, French and German in the regular course. Special attention to music and needlework. Miss Reyns will be at home from the 7th inst., except on Saturdays.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

NEW PALTZ ACADEMY.—THE PRINCIpal will be in the City, at the Prescott House, corner Broadway and Spring-st., on THURSDAY, the 17th inst. Parents wishing to patronize the Academy, or desiring information thereof, call from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.

T. H. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys from 10 to 16 years of age, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.; $225 a year; healthy and homelike. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 265 AND 267 West 39th-st.—English, French, German and Hebrew Institute for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S FRENCH and English Family School will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14. No. 40 West 30th-st., southeast corner of Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies, Sept. 24, at No. 106 East 38th-st. Miss PERINE will be at home from Sept. 8.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen at No. 56 7th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER CLASS FOR young ladies at No. 113 West 44th-st., on Thursday, Oct. 1.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, at Lakeville, Litchfield County, Conn. Send to Rev. GEORGE B. HOWELL, Principal, for circular.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. ARTOIS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 131 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL SCHOOL for twelve boys. For circulars and references address SAM'L M. ENSIGN, Morris, Conn.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

DANBURY, CONN.

F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Fort Washington. French, language of the school. Graduating courses for business, modern languages, mathematics. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau; No. 701, Schirmer; No. 913, Leroy.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. —The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A GRADUATE AND FIRST HONORMAN of Dublin, late Professor in a University, and a contributor to literary journals, will take pupils in Classics and English Literature. Unexceptionable credentials. Two literary classes are being formed. Address F. B. C., Box No. 52 Station D.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION, capable of teaching the higher English branches, with Latin, French and music, wishes a situation in a school or family; salary must be liberal. Address M. B. J., No. 538 Broadway.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing English, French and music, desires a position as resident governess; highest City references. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GENTLEman, Protestant, and graduate of theology, a situation in a school or institute as French teacher. Address G., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A GOVerness, who is experienced in teaching, and is entirely competent to teach Latin, algebra and music. Address G. B. E., Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New-York.

A PARISIAN YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to give French lessons at the pupil's residence. Address S., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A LADY WOULD GIVE LESSONS IN French, German and English, in classes, at $5 per quarter. No. 7 Christopher-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At the old location, corner 26th-st. and Fifth-avenue, commencing Oct. 5th. Classes for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, or TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M.

At Mr. Dodworth's residence, No. 681 Fifth-avenue, commencing Oct. 3d. Morning class for children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10½.

Afternoon class for children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4.

SATURDAY MORNING class, at 10½.

Evening class for advanced pupils on FRIDAYS, at 8.

Evening class for gentlemen on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Circulars may be had at either Academy, or by addressing a note to Mr. Dodworth's residence.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. The rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. A class for gentlemen will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 15. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868. Circulars at the Academy.

DIVIDENDS.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, held this day, the regularly quarterly Dividend of Two per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 10th of October. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of September, and reopened on the 12th of October.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

SEPT. 16, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to stockholders of this date, on and after the 17th inst. Transfer books are closed until the 18th inst.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., and an extra dividend of TWO per Cent., free of tax, on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st.

WILLIAM B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

GERMAN SPOKEN. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

Interest commences Oct. 1 on deposits made now, payable in January. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS FROM $1 TO $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, commencing Oct. 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 26th-st.

PERSONAL.

MR. ALBERT W. BERG WILL RETURN from Europe about 20th September. Address, care Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDGAR TREADWELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 18, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LYMAN H. DEWEY, bankrupt.—No. 1,747.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Lyman H. Dewey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of October, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1868.

s18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS RICHMOND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Lewis Richmond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DAVID THORNTON, Attorney for petitioner, No. 165 Broadway. s18-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH F. SEASTEDT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Adolph F. Seastedt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Hon. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1868.

s11-law3w5* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH J. BARNUM, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York City, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. DUNN, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in New-York City, formerly a member of the firms of N. Dunn & Son and of Dunn & Dean, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID T. THOMPSON and HENRY W. THOMPSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

SEPT. 18, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH CARPENTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Carpenter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 2d day of September, 1868.

s4-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BOLTIS M. SEGEE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Boltis M. Segee, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1868.

s4-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL O. ROCKWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel O. Rockwell, of Jersey City, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York this 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

s4-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL DOODY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael Doody, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of September, 1868.

s10-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Russell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of October, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1868.

s18-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS S. TOBIAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Sept. 2, 1868.

s4-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. DREYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th August, A. D. 1868.

s4-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SALOMON B. COHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Aug. 20, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

s11-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTOFF FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gustoff Frank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868. ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee,

s4-law3wF No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KATE M. DERRICK, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Kate M. Derrick, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

s4-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of MARTIN A. J. LYNCH, a bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Martin A. J. Lynch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 27th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,

s4-law3wF* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HAVILAND, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Haviland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

s11-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,698.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VAN NEST TALMAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Van Nest Talmage, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1868.

s11-law3wF* ROBERT M. MASTERTON.

NO. 1,273.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDRRICK W. LUDOVICI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick W. Ludovici, of the City of New-York, in the County of New York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

s11-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,316.—Before Hull Fanton, Register.—At Watkins, New-York, Aug. 24, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BURR SHELTON, of Watkins, Schuyler County, New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN N. BEACH, Assignee,

W. H. GIBBS, Attorney. Watkins, New-York.

s28-law3wF

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER NAPOLEON III, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 19th September, at 8½ o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7½ o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA. COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.

NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28

Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA	Sept. 19	EUROPA	Oct. 10
BRITANNIA	Sept. 26	IOWA	Oct. 17
HIBERNIA	Oct. 3	COLUMBIA	Oct. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Sept. 19
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Sept. 22
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, Sept. 26
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, Oct. 3

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons *wishing to send for their friends.*
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 9 A. M., on SATURDAY, Sept. 19. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing. JNO. G. DALE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA	Sept. 17	MALTA	Oct. 1
PALMYRA	Sept. 24	SIBERIA	Oct. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. WEST.
Steamer leaving Oct. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Nov. 2, 1868, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
SEPT. 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sailing on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 20.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, Sept. 19
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, Sept. 26

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

First Steamer.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, for Galveston, Texas, direct. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship TYBEE will succeed the Perit.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State, by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 1.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Oct. 8.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FREIGHT AT LOW RATES.
The first-class steamship MARMION will leave Pier 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch steamers as follows:

MERCEDITA	SMITH	SATURDAY, Sept. 19
FLAG	HOFFMAN	SATURDAY, Sept. 26

From Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Through rates and bills lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Thursday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 36 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, (or South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:30 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:50, 8:55, 9:55 A. M. and 6:25 P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island. R. WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 3:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train, through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First, That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Nesbit, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42) in this City, on or before the 17th day of October, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said 17th day of October, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 12 o'clock M.

Second, That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 20th day of October, 1868.

Third, That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, bounded on the north by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; on the south by the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and One Hundred and Thirteenth-street; on the east by the centre line of the Eighth-avenue, and on the west by the Hudson River.

Fourth, That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOHN NESBIT,
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, } Commissioners.
MATTHEW TULLY,
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1868.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell, must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned at No. 202 West Houston-st., within six months from date.
ALFRED BUSSELL, } Executors.
SAML. D. BUSSELL,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 607 FOR 100 SHARES Quicksilver Mining Company stock, in name of RIGGS & CO. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost. Signed, MARVIN BROS. & CO.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, BETWEEN ST. ALbans Railroad Depot and Lake House, Burlington, Vt., Aug. 18, a SATCHEL containing clothing and papers, valuable to the owner only. Return by express to H. N. WINANS, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE,

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other Line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 21, inst., will leave at 3 P. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 306 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $2.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting with 6 and 11 P. M. trains on New-York Central, with 6 P. M. train on the Susquehanna, and with Troy without charge, on arrival at Albany, by steamboat SENECA.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamboat MAGENTA will make her regular SUNDAY MORNING trip to Newburg on SUNDAY next, Sept. 20, leaving Barclay-st. at 7:15 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7:30; 34th-st., 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg 1:15 P. M. Fare to Newburg, 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 13th, 7 A. M.	Sunday, 13th, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, 14th, 2:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th, 3 P. M.	Thursday, 17th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 19th, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, 18th, 9 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. FOST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY BOATS.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 15, the C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M. Fare $2.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

YONKERS FERRY, FROM DUANE and Jay sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¾, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITEstone, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood, and Roslyn. The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations. E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the handsome three-story brown-stone house No. 328 East 50th-st.; has all improvements, and in perfect order, built by the owner for his own use. May be seen from 1 to 6 P. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE, OR TO RENT furnished, a three-story and basement stone front dwelling; has all modern improvements; house, 22x45; lot, 22x100; situate No. 252 (west side) Carlton-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs. For particulars inquire of QUACKENBOSS BROS., No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and stable No. 207 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Washington Park; in complete order; possession immediately; lot 30x126. Inquire of H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

LINDEN TERRACE, FLATBUSH, NEAR Prospect Park; several choice sections for sale by JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 26 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
Positive sale of 1,000 lots and villa sites at Perth Amboy, beautifully situated on the banks of the Raritan River and bay, within a few minutes' walk of railway station and steamboat landing. Full particulars in future advertisements.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

FOR SALE—First-class residences, cottages and farms, convenient to the City. Also, choice building plots on favorable terms.
FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., } No. 194 Broadway,
S. HASTINGS GRANT, } opposite Dey-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.
Call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LISTS, just issued, complete with time-tables, commutations, maps, prices and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages, and the property offered for sale. No notice taken of box numbers or initials.

A NEAT NEW COTTAGE ON FULL lot, in First or Second Ward, Elizabeth, N. J., (six minutes nearer New-York than Elizabeth Station,) for sale on payment $250 cash; balance on easy terms. Also, a number of new houses and a large number of lots, on easy terms, in parcels or singly to suit purchaser; title perfect beyond question; aliens can hold and convey real estate there. For further particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 51 Cedar-st., N. Y.

GREAT BARGAIN AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Desirable Country residence with twenty-five acres of ground, high, finely situated; one mile from depot, and one of the healthiest places in the State. Large house, twelve rooms, good outbuildings, abundance of shade and fruit trees. Price, including horses and farming utensils, $12,000. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

WOODSIDE, LONG ISLAND.—FOR SALE, a genteel cottage, with one acre of ground; fine, healthy location; 15 minutes from 34th-st., and 35 from James-slip; small amount of cash only required; also, lots beautifully located at $200 to $250 each. SAMUEL B. MACK, *Herald* Building.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN NEWARK, N. J., A large lot, 25x110, in William-st., between Hight and West, 100 feet from the junction of Springfield-av.; fine neighborhood. Inquire at 421½ Broadway, cigar store.

FOR SALE—NEAT COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS, eight minutes' walk from depot; possession at any time. Address J. M. F., Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman and wife, from October, in New-York or Brooklyn; private family or where few boarders are taken; large room, good location and good table indispensable. Price not to exceed $30; unexceptionable references given and required. Address F. C., Box No. 2,065 Post Office.

NO. 47 EAST 25TH-ST., SECOND DOOR from Madison-square—A party of two or three may find a handsome suite of of rooms, beautifully furnished, with or without board, in one of the most elegant houses in the City. If with board, private table No other boarders. None but parties of undoubted respectability need apply.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A good room, fire and gas, with good board (especially coffee and butter) in a private family, between 4th and 6th avs. and 23d and 35th sts. Address, stating terms, not exceeding $75 a month, L., Box No. 1,677 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children (three and five years old,) with nurse, in a private family from Oct. 15; location between 4th and 8th avs., below 30th-st.; price must be moderate; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, H. S., Post Office Box 2,299.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING a large four-story house in a first-class location up town, would rent the entire third floor, with or without breakfast, to a desirable party; house and furniture new. For particulars, address E. B. D., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., FIRST DOOR from Lexington-av.; one or two gentlemen or a small family can find a pleasant home with a private family living in their own house; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A FEW GENTLEmen of quiet habits can have furnished rooms with a private family in Jersey City, a few minutes' pleasant walk from the ferry; very convenient for parties on the west side of the City. Apply at 165 Grand-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FRONT ROOM AND bedroom, to gentlemen; also a room to suit a lady that goes to business; terms moderate to parties that will suit; the location good. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished front room, with fire, gas, &c., and board for two, $23, one for $18, one for $16, in the first-class brown-stone house, No. 149 East 51st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR Park-av.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms on first floor, and large front room on second floor, with closets, hot and cold water, bath, &c., to let with first-class board.

NO. 417 WEST 22D-ST.—HOUSE THOROUGHLY repaired and refurnished; large and well arranged rooms; location unsurpassed. Families and single gentlemen can here find first-class board and a pleasant home.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in a private family in West Hoboken, N. J.; access to the City very easy. Apply to Mrs. ELY, Hague-st., West Hoboken, first house from Palisade-av., right-hand side.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, FOR young ladies and others wishing to be in the City a few months, in a pleasant New-England family, where French may be acquired and spoken, at No. 28 East 28th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., within ten minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. ferries; dinner at 6 o'clock; references exchanged.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER 8th-st., handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, to let, with board; double and single rooms for gentlemen; large rooms on ground floor, suitable for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 47 EAST 25TH-ST.—SECOND DOOR east of Madison-av., a beautiful suite of rooms, elegantly furnished, with piano, will be let to a party of two or three adults, with or without board; if with board, private table. No other boarders taken.

A NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF PARlors entire, first floor, to let, suitable for a family, with first-class private table, if desired. Also, rooms on second floor. No. 82 (old number) West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—ON 34TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV., AN ELEgantly furnished second floor, with private table if desired. Parties desiring board apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

FIRST AND SECOND STORY FRONT rooms handsomely furnished, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

ROOMS EN SUITE AND SEPARATE, with full board, a few doors from 5th-av., near Madison-square. Address C., Box No. 2,531 Post Office, New-York.

BROOKLYN BOARD—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, in first-class house, between Wall-st. and South Ferries, No. 59 State-st., Brooklyn.

THE SECOND STORY FRONT ROOMS, and a room on the fourth floor, can be had, with board at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors from Union-square.

MISS SNOW HAS A HANDSOMELY furnished second floor, in perfect order, to let, with board; also, rooms for gentlemen. No. 48 West 15th-st. Highest reference exchanged.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, in a private family; location very desirable. Call at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., or address Box No. 2,456 Post Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel; choicest rooms to let, singly or en suite, with or without board, with or without private table.

NO. 83 EAST 10TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlor floor to let and other rooms; also reception rooms for physicians' offices; English basement house.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN AND wives can secure handsomely furnished large rooms, with board; terms moderate. Apply at No. 281 Hudson-st.

NO. 351 5TH-AV., SECOND DOOR BELOW 34th-st., a fine suite of rooms to rent with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; private table if preferred. References exchanged.

TWO LARGE AND NEWLY FURNISHED rooms on second floor (parlor and bedroom en suite) to let to gentlemen without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms, together or separate; also one single room, suitable for gentleman and wife. No. 1,179 Broadway, next to Coleman House.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome suites of rooms to let, with first-class board; reference given and required. Address ROOMS, No. 192 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, without board, at No. 50 East 12th-st., opposite the Irving House, a few doors west of Broadway. Reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN FLOORS, en suite or single; house brown-stone, and first-class in every particular. Apply at No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS, or an entire second floor, and one room on third floor, may be had, with or without board, at No. 72 West 11th-st. A private family, quiet and cultivated.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely-furnished rooms on second floor; modern conveniences, to gentlemen only, without meals, or full board on Sundays.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A private family have furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen. References.

NO. 56 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Furnished rooms to let, on second floor, with gas and bath; for gentlemen only; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either singly or en suite, to let without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

NO. 120 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31st-st.—Very desirable rooms to let with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 87 HENRY-ST.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board; house strictly first class.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single; also entire 2d floor with board. References.

BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR gentlemen; references exchanged; family private. No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FINE SUITES OF ROOMS AND SINGLE rooms on second and third floor, with first-class board, at No. 29 West 28th-st. References exchanged.

NO. 84 4TH-AV.—SOME VERY PLEASANT and nicely-furnished rooms to let, with the use of bath, gas, &c.; water in the rooms.

NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., (LATE MRS. S. A. Faulkner's)—To let with board, suites of rooms; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

FIFTH-AVENUE—125.—ROOMS EN SUITE, or single, with board, for the season or transiently. Private table if desired.

HANDSOME ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED, with board in a private family of adults. No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED room, convenient for housekeeping, and bedroom, with or without board.

HARLEM—NO. 168 127TH-ST., ROOMS TO LET with board, in suites or separate; in a pleasant location; convenient to the cars and steamboat.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, singly or en suite, with or without board, at No. 36 West 9th-st. Private table if desired.

IN A PRIVATE GERMAN FAMILY A PHYSIcian's office and several well furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 105 West 21st-st.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-ST. will let a front room on second floor, with board for two, at $18 per week; everything homemade.

FURNISHED ROOMS—NO. 530 3D-AV.—SINgly or en suite; with or without board.

NO. 37 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for gentlemen, with first-class board.

NO. 134 WEST 4TH-ST., NEAR WASHington-square. Pleasant rooms to let with board.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BINDERY FOR SALE.—WE WILL SELL our book-bindery to a competent binder, who will continue the business. It contains a rolling-machine, standing press, paging-machine, finishing tools and other usual machinery, with a good patronage. To a good binder, having about $1,000, this is a rare opportunity to engage with a small capital in a business already established. The *Commercial* office alone furnishes work almost sufficient to run the bindery. The object in selling is to secure permanently a good binder, and also to afford the present owners more time to devote to their main business—a daily newspaper. Address DAILY COMMERCIAL, New-Albany, Ind.

FOR SALE—A SUGAR-HOUSE IN THIS CITY, in good working order; will be sold cheap to close an estate. For full particulars, address S. H., No. 49 West 45th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM. Apply to S. S. BRUMLEY, No. 22 Front-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FACTORY OF
"BREWSTER & BALDWIN,"
No. 65 East 25th-st.
We beg to apprise the public that the price of the "BREWSTER ROAD-WAGON" IS REDUCED TO $300, and invite the inspection of all appreciating first-class carriages to call at this factory, and see our work in process of construction.
We are also prepared to show our new designs of PARK and FAMILY CARRIAGES for next Spring. Orders placed now will be put in the works early, and thus secure the advantage of slow painting.
The public are positively assured that no work is sold at this factory that is not made on the premises.
BREWSTER & BALDWIN.

MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
Wareroom No. 656 Broadway, manufactory Nos. 115 to 121 East 13th-st., have on hand and are making to order every description of the latest designs of fashionable Carriages and light Wagons, and for excellence of workmanship, design, beauty of finish and durability are warranted equal, if not superior, to any made in this market.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, a fine pair of bay horses 15¾ hands, warranted sound and kind, very stylish drivers. Also, an extra fine Kentucky bred saddle horse, 15¾ hands, and a very good saddle mare 15¼ hands; all will go in single or double harness. A carriage phaeton and buggy, with double or single harness, will also be sold if required. Apply at Goodwin Stables, corner 37th-st. and 7th-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TURN-OUT, CONsisting of a pair of beautiful ponies, with harness and low-covered Victoria, by Brewster; the lot to be sold cheap. Can be seen at all hours at Underhill's Stables, Lafayette-place.

ASSORTMENT.—300 CARRIAGES, HARNESS, clarences, coupes, depot wagons, coupe rockaways, cabriolets, buggies, basket and park phaetons, 25 per cent. less than Broadway stores. HAM'S, 4th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOW, A VERY LARGE YOUNG 17-hand iron-gray horse, 14 cwt., sound and kind, $185. Also, a good half spring cart and harness cheap. No. 422 West 18th-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, SEVEN YEARS OLD, AND wagon, harness nearly new. Will suit grocery, feed store or express. Apply at No. 72 Pike-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNESS, all in perfect order. Apply at No. 284 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A COUPE, GOOD AS NEW. Inquire of Mr. MARCUS, No. 52 Marion-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, 30 MINUTES by Hudson River Railroad and five minutes from depot, a handsome furnished house and 1½ acres of ground; carriage-house, stable, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—The small three-story marble house, No. 687 2d-av., near 37th-st.; house in fine order, and furniture entirely new; rent $165; unfurnished $95 per month. R. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway, near 23d-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED AND pleasantly-situated house, convenient to First Landing, Staten Island; everything complete for housekeeping; will rent for $850 till May. Address A. E. C., Box No. 4,542 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—ON DE KALB-AV., BROOKLYN, A handsome dwelling-house, containing 13 rooms, water, gas, bath, &c., lawn and garden; location strictly first-class; rent $1,400. Apply to THOS. WINTER, with Jas. G. Schofield, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

A SMALL FAMILY WISHING A PLEASantly-situated, well-furnished house for the Winter, can make a favorable arrangement with the present occupant, if references are satisfactory. Address N., Box No. 2,559 Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON MORris and Essex Railroad, three minutes from station, near schools, &c.; rent $250 for six months. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 10TH-ST., between University-place and 5th-av.; four-story, high-stoop, full size, and has all the modern conveniences. For permits apply to E. H. WEYMAN, JR., No. 302 Broadway, Room No. 2.

TO RENT, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 117 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs., (19 rooms,) in complete order. Apply to owner on premises.

AN ELEGANT AND COMPLETELY-furnished residence to let for one year. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON 5TH-AV., near 42d-st., to a private family only; rent, $500 per month. Address Box 2,447 New-York Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE IN THE NATIONAL Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem. It has recently been fitted up as a first-class bakery, ice cream and refreshment saloon, at a cost of $7,000. It offers an excellent opportunity to one with some capital and experience in the above business. Apply to SAMUEL DARLING, at the hall.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE STORE ON FULTON-st. opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, with cellar and subcellar; choice location; fine light, and suitable for any business. Possession at once. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

STORE, BASEMENT AND CELLAR, NO. 18 Spruce-st., to let; each floor 95 feet deep; centre and side light; power if desired; very desirable location for leather, paper, or other trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING, 31x125 FEET and four stories high, No. 168 Duane-st., near Hudson-st., suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of W. A. MARTIN & CO., No. 69 Cortlandt-st.

UNION-SQUARE.—THE WHOLE OF THE upper part to lease for five years; first-rate stand. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, ON OR BEFORE Oct. 1, by a small American family, a room and bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping, on the upper portion of De Kalb-av. or vicinity. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H, Box No. 4,600 New-York Post Office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN and wife, a small unfurnished house or part of a house in good location; references unexceptionable. Address Box No. 3,990 Post Office, describing premises and price.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM NOV. 1, THREE-story house, good location, between 10th and 40th-sts., and 3d and 8th-avs. Address, stating full particulars, R., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, ENGLISH BASEment house preferred, by a physician, between 23d and 50th sts. and Lexington and 7th avs. Address A. B., Box No. 2,439 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE AT Newburg; for six months or longer. Address, stating all particulars, to L. J. WYETH, Box No. 68 New-York Post-Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SMALL FARM, of from twelve to twenty acres, within one hour of City Hall, New-York. Address, stating particulars, &c., JOHN ABBOTT, Post Office Box No. 3,803 New-York.

HOTELS.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,
PASSAIC RIVER,
Forty minutes from City Hall, via Erie Road,
NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FOR FALL AND WINTER.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY BOATING AND FISHING.
See diagram of rooms at No. 72 Maiden-lane, and at the hotel. ISAAC HERBERT, Proprietor, Rutherfurd Park, N. J.

GLADSTONE HOUSE,
(A LA CARTE,)
Madison-av., corner 27th-st.; House thoroughly renovated, improved and richly furnished; first-class every way.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YARN, TWINE AND THREAD MANUFACTORY.
Sail, Baling and Bag Twine.
Shoe Thread, Gilling and Saddlers' Thread.
Twines, equal to English in quality, color and finish.
Twines, all kinds, in balls and hanks.
Linen and Jute Yarns.
For sale by A. H. HART & CO.,
Store Nos. 90 and 92 White-st.

PATENTS.
In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

JEROME PARK SALOONS.
The saloons under the public stands at Jerome Park will be let for the sale of refreshments of all kinds during the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club, which will commence on the 6th of October. Applications and bids will be received by the undersigned at Fordham until the 22d inst. The saloons can be seen at any time. C. WHEATLY, Superintendent.

FLOWERS.—THE ORIENTAL PROCESS, used by no others, for restoring and preserving natural flowers, even when withered; a beautiful art; patented. Bridal and funeral wreaths, crosses, bouquets, &c., preserved in all their natural beauty and warranted for ages. Apply at No. 599 Broadway. BRADSTREET & CO.

TO PRINTERS.—OUR PATENT COMPOSItion for inking rollers is superior to anything in use, and economical. The rollers do not harden, shrink or crack. Give them a trial and be convinced. Your orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PAINT BRUSHES,
KALSOMINE;
Also, Brushes of every description, at the Brush Factory, No. 328 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

A COMPETENT ACTUARY MAY HEAR of a desirable position by addressing SECRETARY, Box No. 4,008 New-York Post Office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
WILL OPEN
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23,
with the following artists:
MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT,
MR. CHARLES FISHER, MR. J. H. STODDART,
MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. G. HANLEY,
MR. J. B. POLK, MR. GEORGE HOLLAND,
MR. J. L. MATTHEWS, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD,
(First appearance at this theatre.)
MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. J. S. WRIGHT,
MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MR. E. MILTON,
MR. J. W. LEONARD, MR. W. H. POPE,
MR. E. CASHIN, MR. F. WARD,
MR. J. CURRAN, MR. B. DURAND,
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS,
MRS. VERNON, MISS EMILY MESTAYER,
(First appearance in this theatre,)
MISS ANNIE WARD, MRS. JOHN SEFTON,
MISS SEDLEY BROWN, MISS MARY BARRETT,
MISS FANNY GREEN, MISS CARMAN,
MRS. TIMMONY, MISS CLAYTON,
MISS JENNY DAY, MISS A. CLARKE,
MISS M. MONELL, MISS E. ENGEL,
MISS J. ENGEL, MISS F. NEITHERTON,

The musical department under the direction of THOMAS BAKER.

Scenic Artists,
Mr. H. ISHERWOOD and Mr. G. EVANS.

Acting Manager	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Stage Director	Mr. J. G. HANLEY
Prompter	Mr. J. S. WRIGHT
Machinists	Mr. H. BUTLER and Assistants
Properties	Mr. J. TIMMONY and Assistants.
Costumers	Messrs. FLANNERY and BENSCHOTEN

BOX BOOK OPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JARRETT & PALMER....Lessees and Managers
Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce the
NINTH WEEK
OF HIS UNRIVALED OPERA BOUFFE,
NINTH WEEK
OF OFFENBACH'S GREAT SUCCESS,
NINTH WEEK
OF BARBE BLEUE.
NINTH WEEK
OF MLLE. IRMA,
NINTH WEEK
OF M. AUJAC,
NINTH WEEK
OF ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
NINTH WEEK
OF JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET.
EVERY EVENING AT 8, BARBE BLEUE.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK OF
FOUL PLAY.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced Charles Gayler's great local and sensational Drama entitled
OUT OF THE STREETS.
Dramatized from his popular and highly successful novel of the same title.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY,
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

SIGNOR BLITZ—THE GREAT ORIGINAL.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!
MIRTH AND MYSTERY.
SIGNOR BLITZ,
TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.
Mysteries of Necromancy.
Great Powers of Ventriloquism.
The Learned Canary Birds.
The Dancing Dinner Plates.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, BROADWAY, CORNER 30th-st., presents among its thousands of objects of interest, Baby Woman from 10 to 12, 1 to 3, 4 to 5, and 7 to 8 o'clock. Automaton Leotard, at 11, 1, 4, 7 and 7:40 o'clock. Yosemite Valley and Big Trees at 11 and 4 o'clock. Dying Zouave, marvelous and touching, all day. Sleeping Beauty—is a joy forever, all day. Aquaria, Happy Family, Statuary, Mechanical Works of Art, &c., &c. Admission, 50 cents; Children 25 cents, which includes upper tier of Grand Theatre.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Farewell benefit of Miss Fanny Herring—Jack Sheppard and his Dog—Miss Herring as Jack, introducing the celebrated dog Lafayette; Jenny Lind, Miss Herring as Jenny Lind; The Wickedest Man and Woman in the World; The String of Pearls, or the Barber Assassin and Pie Woman of Bellyard.

MISS SUSAN GALTON SINGS THE "Carnival de Venice" in English Opera Bouffe THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at Wood's Museum, Broadway, corner 30th-st.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 54 Union-place, between 17th and 18th sts. No class instructions, but thorough private lessons, at moderate terms, by first-class artists. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, BY SPECIAL desire, as Fanchon, Monday, Sept. 21. Her last week, most positively, at Wood's Museum. Get places.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPERSTRUCTURE OF IRON BRIDGE AT THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILLINOIS.

Proposals will be received at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., until the 15th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock meridian, for the construction, putting in position and finishing ready for use, the superstructure of an iron bridge, consisting of four spans of one hundred and fifty feet each, across the minor or south channel of the Mississippi River, at the lower end of Rock Island, Ill.

The roadway of bridge to be twenty-four feet in the clear, and a sidewalk on each side of roadway, six feet wide in the clear, and both to be properly covered or floored, the roadway with two and one-half inch thick, and the sidewalks with one and a-half inch thick, oak flooring.

Drawings, plans and specifications, necessary to a clear and ready understanding of the proposed mode of construction will accompany the proposals, and bidders will state the time within which they can complete the work.

The iron that is subjected to a tensile strain to have a tenacity of not less than sixty thousand (60,000) pounds per square inch of section; and the bridge to be strong enough, with an actual strain of *extension* of *ten thousand pounds* per square inch, and of *compression* of *six thousand pounds*, to admit of a column of men, or a drove of cattle, crossing over it with safety.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

T. J. RODMAN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding Rock Island Arsenal.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Ill., Sept. 12, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Pine Timber," will be received at this office until 11 A. M. Saturday, Oct. 10, 1868, for the following materials, viz.:
550 sticks white Canada pine timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.
250 sticks white Canada pine timber, each 21 feet long and 12 inches square.
36,000 feet board measure, best quality two-inch pine plank, each 15 feet long.
20 sound white oak posts, each 13 feet long and 16 inches square.
All the above timber and lumber to be of first quality, sawed and straight. The full dimensions given will be strictly required; any other sizes will be rejected.
All to be delivered by the 15th of June, 1869, alongside the United States pier in Oswego Harbor. All expenses involved in the proper measurement and inspection of the materials must be borne by the contractor.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals can be procured at this office.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engrs., Bvt. Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1868.

TRANSPORTATION FOR NAVY STORES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, }
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1868. }
Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope, "Bids for freight," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 1 P. M. on the 24th inst., for transportation, by "sailing vessel," from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., for the following supplies, viz.:
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
Three galleys, packed in 44 boxes, weighing 22,704 pounds.
Freight payable in currency after return of receipted bill of lading without primage.
Parties making proposals for the above freight are desired to state the name of their vessel, when ready to receive freight and date of sailing; they are also invited to be present at the hour named, when the proposals will be opened, and the award made to the lowest responsible bidder.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868. }
The time for receiving proposals for furnishing tobacco and cigar stamps, under the advertisement of Aug. 15, 1868, is extended to Sept. 20, 1868.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 49 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, OF the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

FURNITURE.

FIRST CLASS FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.,
offer their stock at wholesale prices. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 16 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

DRY GOODS.

FALL BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS.—New styles THIS DAY at L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 277 Broadway, largest in the world. Children's hats, feathers, flowers and ribbons.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. JAMES G. ROE.
CORNWALL, Sept. 15, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH PERFORMANCE of G. L. FOX'S Grand Comic Pantomime,
209th HUMPTY DUMPTY 209th
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
A kaleidoscope of Fun, Fairy Enchantment, Beauty, [illegible] G. L. FOX, the inimitable [illegible] Clown. H. D. has [illegible] from TEN THOUSAND to THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE than the receipts of any other theatre in New-York, without exception. [illegible] "STANDING ROOM ONLY" [illegible] to delight for generations to come. THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI. HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEE 1½ SATURDAYS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 18, BENEFIT OF MRS. F. W. LANDER. FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK, MRS. FRANCES KEMBLE'S TRANSLATION OF SCHILLER'S GREAT PLAY, MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS. SATURDAY, MRS. LANDER'S SECOND MATINEE. ONLY MARY STUART MATINEE. SATURDAY EVENING, MRS. LANDER'S MARY STUART.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE,

14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
GENUINE SUCCESS
of Unsworth and Eugene's burlesque Italian opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
With splendid scenery, costumes, original music, &c. The cast embracing those popular burlesque artists, Unsworth, [illegible] Eugene, Dempster, Eph Horn, Chas. Henry, Grier, Hogan, Hughes, Rockefeller. Dan Bryant as Capt. Jinks.
Tin-pan-o-ni-an....Exempt Shakers
14th-st. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 14th-st.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK OF
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
Programme for THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 18, at 8 o'clock.

1. Overture, "Athalia"	Mendelssohn
2. Waltz, "Carnevals Messenger"	Strauss
3. Grand Fantasie, "Masaniello"	Auber
4. Marche Indienne, "L'Africaine"	Meyerbeer
5. Fest Overture, op. 15	Hugo Ulrich
6. Larghetto, 7. Scherzo, } Symphony No. 1, B flat	Schumann
8. Allegro con brio, "Die Geschöpfe des Prometheus"	Beethoven
9. Overture, "La Reine d'un Jour"	Adam
10. Serenade, Flute and Horn. Messrs. SIEDLER and SCHMITZ.	[illegible]
11. Waltz, "Hochzeit-Klaenge"	Strauss
12. March Potpourri, "Prussian Parade"	Gung'l

CONDUCTOR....THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, Sept. 19,
GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.

Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 18,
MR. HERMANN HENDRICHS
as GOETZ VON BERLICHINGEN,
in Goethe's classical drama,
GOETZ VON BERLICHINGEN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—BROADWAY, CORNER of 30th-st. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Two performances daily—Afternoon, at 2; Evening, at 8. Admission 50 cents. Last week but one of the great favorite, Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, supported by J. W. COLLIER and Dramatic Company. This Evening and Saturday Matinee. Last times of LORLE most positively. MONDAY, Sept. 21, by request FANCHON. Get places.

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL,

23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Second week, and GREAT SUCCESS.
MAC EVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON,
OR
A TOUR IN IRELAND,
Representing all the most beautiful scenery of IRELAND; magnificent mechanical effects; beautiful illuminated scenes.
A talented company received nightly with tremendous applause. CHAS. MAC EVOY as "BARNEY, THE GUIDE."
Full chorus and orchestra.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ONLY LORLE MATINEE—SATURDAY, Sept. 19—Maggie Mitchell in her new and successful role for most positively last time. Wood's Museum.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS—720 B'way.

Originators of Popular Opera Burlesque.
U—0—2—0 THE ONLY LEON U—0—2—0
U—0—2—0 AS U—0—2—0
U—0—2—0 BULOTTE U—0—2—0
U—0—2—0 IN U—0—2—0
U—0—2—0 BARBER BLU. U—0—2—0
Always first in the field. LEON'S new sensation, ORPHEE, in active preparation.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 129, 130 and 132 Court-st., corner of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices. Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., [illegible] Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

IRVING HALL.

THE LINCOLN DIORAMA
will be closed (for improving and completing machinery prior to opening in Boston) until
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 19, 1868,
when it will be unrolled for the benefit of
NEPTUNE DIVISION, NO. 3, S. of T.
N. B.—This is the last exhibition of the Diorama in New-York. No free list except to the Press.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessees....THE WORRELL SISTERS
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, first representation of a new American comedy, entitled
1868.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms for two weeks against the instruments from the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the best Piano in America, and used by the Conservato[illegible] of Music and other high musical schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC,

No. 28 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.,
Will open THURSDAY, Oct. 1.
For Instruction in VOCAL MUSIC. Directors: Mme. GAZZANIGA, Sig. RONCONI, Sig. ALBITES.
Circulars can be had at all the music stores.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
Salesrooms, No. 649 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st., N. Y.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY WAREROOMS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in America, including the celebrated Mason & Hamlin cabinet organs, fifty styles; Metropolitan organs, five styles; portable organs, four styles. Also second-hand organs and melodeons. Organs rented or sold payable by installments.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION AT PUPILS' RESIDENCE.—A few more pupils desired by a lady, a thorough musician having many years' experience as a teacher; references [illegible]. Terms reasonable. Would have no objection to assist in an institution. Address MADAME F. S., care of Messrs. W. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of one hundred new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

J. & C. D. WALKER'S PIANO-ROOMS, formerly Astor-place, now No. 47 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.—Large assortment of new and second-hand pianos to rent or for sale at low prices. N. B.—Allowance made for rent if purchased.

PIANOS—50 SECOND HAND PIANO FORTES OF various makers in thorough repair, and of good tone, which in consequence of removal, we offer at very low prices. CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A.—NEW PIANOS TO RENT AT HAINES BROS., No. 45 East 14th-st., Union-square.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes cheap for cash. Also to let, or sold on installments. L. F. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all irregularities in females, with or without medicine, in one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and by Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. of Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, proves him a proficient. He guarantees cures or no charge. Office No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence. [illegible] practice of this specialty [illegible] diseases of a private nature [illegible] make speedy [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND Mme. DUBOIS, 25 years' practice, guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, no pain or inconvenience [illegible] from a distance [illegible] Electricity [illegible] below 10th-st., N. Y. No deception, no quackery.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; [illegible] to all contemplating marriage. Office 116 Chatham-st.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured [illegible] by Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.

LADIES.—DR. POWERS, NO. 116 CHATHAM-st., will relieve [illegible] without medicine [illegible] certain.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength; [illegible] No. 3 Division-st. [illegible]

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, where others fail [illegible] time than any other physician, or no pay. [illegible] 3 Division-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on [illegible] without injury [illegible] the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

(Continued from First Page.)

stands erected in the open spaces about the Cooper Institute, when they marched around the Bible House, and countermarched near the Institute, the commands being received with applause and enthusiasm.

There were fully three thousand of the "Boys" in line, and they made a most imposing appearance while in motion, being accompanied by several brass bands and drum corps, whose stirring music reminded them of their old experiences at reviews, while carrying a musket in defence of the Union. In the procession was a battery of two field pieces, and there were a large number of transparencies, on which were painted patriotic and telling mottoes. Among the latter we noticed, "Vermont, 30,000 and Maine, 20,000," "GRANT, Our Boy in Blue," "We Vote as we Fought," "The Main Question—50,000 Majority," and others of a similar import. Large detachments were sent to the Fulton and Cortlandt-street ferries, to receive their comrades from Long Island and New-Jersey, but these visiting delegations only marched up Broadway in time to join the procession after it had reached the Cooper Institute, where they got into line soon afterward. Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark sent over about 600 men, several platoons having red capes, and the delegation was headed by a group of horsemen. The Brooklyn boys were fully 800 strong, and made a dashing appearance, thus making the entire number of men in line nearly 7,000.

After giving the outside meetings at the Institute an idea of their strength, the Boys in Blue moved up Fourth-avenue to the Union League Club-house, on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, which they saluted with rousing cheers and a grand serenade, at the close of which the Boys, warned no doubt by their waning torches, marched round the square to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, at which point the procession broke up, the individual clubs taking the nearest route to their respective headquarters.

Mr. JAMES CLARK, an officer in the Jersey City Boys in Blue Battalion was struck down by a political opponent in the Jersey City ferry-house, and while down the prostrate man was stabbed in the head by some unknown person. Mr. CLARK, however, continued on the route.

Great Republican Gathering at Albany—Speech of Senator Wilson and Hon. Wm. A. Howard.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Senator WILSON arrived by car from Boston at 5 P. M., and was escorted to the residence of Gen. JOHN MEREDITH READ, Jr., President of the Republican General Committee, where he and Hon. WM. A. HOWARD, of Michigan, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen were sumptuously entertained at dinner. At 7:30 o'clock, the speakers, in carriages, were escorted by companies of guards to the Capitol Park, where an immense assemblage awaited them. Their appearance was greeted by enthusiastic shouts of applause, which were repeated time after time, until it seemed as though the whole city had sent up a mighty chorus of victory. The various Grant and Colfax Clubs of this city and of the surrounding villages were under command of Gen. P. H. WHITE, who commanded the famous Mercantile Battery in the late war—a brave man, covered with honorable scars. The Clubs numbered over 3,000 persons, most attractively uniformed, and equipped with blazing torches. The lines extended in four directions, through different streets, as far as the eye could reach. The vast audience was called to order by Gen. REED, who congratulated his hearers upon the great victory in Maine, and having read stirring letters from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER and Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, he nominated Hon. THOS. WOLCOTT as Chairman, with a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. He then introduced Hon. WILLIAM A. HOWARD, who was welcomed by the immense concourse with almost deafening applause. The eminent speaker then addressed the multitude. At this point it became evident that the pressure was so great it would be necessary to organize another meeting in another part of the Park. This was done, ARTHUR BATT, Esq., presiding. Even then thousands were unable to get within hearing distance of those who were addressing them, consequently other stands were soon arranged and under full headway, one being under the presidency of WILLIAM G. THOMAS, Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN being the principal speaker. The character of the great audience was like that of all Republican gatherings. The vast multitude was made up of earnest thinking men, who are accustomed to link thought with toil, and to read and form opinions for themselves. The following is a mere outline of Senator WILSON's speech, which was delivered in an impressively eloquent manner, and was frequently interrupted:

SENATOR WILSON'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: It has been my privilege to look at the devotion of the citizens of Maine. They felt that the eyes of the great Republican Party were upon them. They appealed to the higher sentiments of the people. While you congratulate each other on that victory, gather inspiration to yourselves, and place New-York in favor of Gen. GRANT for President. Your sons followed him in the Wilderness, and stood in the trenches of Richmond, and were with him at Appomattox. In the darkhours of 1861, when the rebel conspirators were establishing a slaveholders' Confederacy, there was sent a message from a son of New-York, now running for President, that coercion was as unconstitutional as secession. But I remember, also, the message sent by Gen. JOHN A. DIX: "If any man attempts to pull down the flag, shoot him." FRANK BLAIR says the overthrow of the reconstruction policy should be accomplished. The candidate for President would press the financial question. The candidate for Vice-President would overthrow everything which has been accomplished by Congress. The Democratic Party is against the equal rights of men, but the Republican Party is in favor of equal rights of all men. The doctrine of the Democracy of equal taxation means that necessities are to be taxed equally with luxuries. This is at war with the policy of this country and with the interests of the laboring classes. We should discriminate in favor of the productive and laboring interests of the country. During the war we exempted all the incomes under $600. That was not equal taxation, but it was just taxation. Now we have reduced the duty from $2 to 50 cents on whisky, and that ought to satisfy our Democratic friends. Since then we have exempted all incomes under $1,000, thus taxing the workingmen as lightly as possible; but the policy of the Democrats proposes to tax the poor man in the same ratio as they do an Astor. They appeal to the workingmen, but the latter know too much to support a system which taxes them for the necessities of life equally with the wines and silks of the rich. Press upon the Democrats their policy of finances and taxation and you will grind them to powder by November next. The Democratic Party always supported the institution which dishonored the workingmen; the Republican Party ever supports principles which lift up the working classes and place them in positions where labor is honored. The same party opposed the policy of education, and the Republican Party would make the rebel States the home of thrifty, educated men. Thank God we belong to a party that never shattered our flag by shot or shell; that did not shoot down the thousands of brave men who now lie in their graves; that did not put upon us this immense national debt. Soldiers, throw your ballots where you threw your bullets. We would have the nations of the earth look up to us as they have to look up to the stars which spangle the heavens. Elect for Governor JOHN A. GRISWOLD, and thus record this State among the foremost in the Union.

HON. WM. A. HOWARD'S SPEECH.

Hon. WM. A. HOWARD's address was brilliant and most effective. The following abstract is but a mere hint at its glittering sarcasms and logical reasonings:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: You are to decide who are to be the agents to carry out the will of the people. Some of you know Mr. SEYMOUR, and fortunately all know Gen. GRANT. Mr. SEYMOUR ran against Gen. GRANT on the 4th of July, in 1863, in the Academy of Music. Gen. GRANT was receiving at that very hour 30,000 prisoners at Vicksburg, and Gen. LEE was running from Pennsylvania for dear life. There are some tame Democrats in this country, but there are as many Copperheads. But the loyal elements of the Democratic Party are powerless. There is an element which met with rebels in New-York in July, and made a greenback platform and a grayback ticket. Can we trust such an organization? Everywhere rebels say they will this Fall gain all they sought for in the rebellion. If so, will not their gaining the election make us lose all we fought for? They now seek to gain by the ballot what they lost by the bullet. But they were beaten most gloriously in Vermont and Maine, and *seem to enjoy it immensely*. Next November we will carry every Northern State, and then they can be hugely happy. Carry New-York, and they will find a new Appomattox. GRANT will have captured all their armies and ANDREW JOHNSON's bread and butter brigade. Do your duty, men of New-York, and crush Democratic fallacies.

Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN's remarks were most fitly chosen. His effort was a splendid appeal for the success of the Republican Party. His eloquence fell upon his auditors with magical effect, sometimes arousing their zeal, until it broke forth into rounds of cheers. He was followed by EDWARD DEFORREST in a brilliant address.

At the conclusion of the speeches the torchlight procession took up the line of march through the principal streets. The City was ablaze with splendor. The moving torchlights and transparencies in almost unending succession, and the promiscuous discharge of rockets, Roman candles and other fireworks, and the illuminations by the citizens turned night into day. Bands of music and drum corps gave inspiration to the occasion; and thousands upon thousands of people filled the streets making the night resonant with their cheers. After the parade, a serenade was given to Senator WILSON, at Gen. READE's residence, by Schreiber's Band, a club having been assigned for the occasion by Gen. WHITE. A serenade was also given to the Hon. WILLIAM A. HOWARD, at the Delavan House. Albany and the surrounding sections are fully aroused to earnest work. The Democrats feel dubious, for they already realize that the Republican forces are determined upon victory.

Spirited Republican Meeting in Connecticut.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NORWICH, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 16.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union Republicans of this city was held at Breed Hall, last evening. Every seat and standing place on the floor of the hall was occupied by men, and the gallery filled with ladies. Col. HIRAM B. CROSBY, a gallant officer, who served with distinction in the war, presided. Spirited addresses were [illegible] made by the Chairman, Ex-Gov. BUCKINGHAM, Ex-Senator FOSTER, Col. JOHN T. WAIT and Hon. Mr. STARKWEATHER, the member of Congress from th[illegible] district. Arrangements were made for organizing several companies of the Boys in Blue. Encouraging reports come from every section of the State, and now that Vermont and Maine have spoken, the Union men of Connecticut are hoping and working to give its electoral vote for GRANT and COLFAX.

MAINE.

Fuller Returns from the State Election—The 20,000 Majority Fully Realized.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Sept. 17.

Official returns from more than three-fourths of the towns of the entire State fully confirm our claim to 20,000 majority. We gain more than 9,000 on last year's majority, and are 7,000 in excess of our average majority for the last twelve years. The total vote is by far the largest ever thrown in Maine.

JAS. G. BLAINE,
Chairman State Committee.

The Vote in 346 Towns—Republican Majority 21,214.

From the Boston Advertiser.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Returns have been received from 346 cities, towns and plantations, embracing all the State incorporated for election purposes, with the exception of about one hundred small places which will not swell the majority very materially. These returns are mostly official, and show that in the 346 towns there has been cast a total vote of 121,290, Gov. CHAMBERLAIN having a majority of 31,214 over Mr. PILLSBURY. This majority is above the estimate of the State Republican Committee, owing to the unexpectedly large increase of the Republican vote in the smaller towns. The remaining towns may bring the total vote up to 127,000 and give a Republican majority of between 22,010 and 23,000. The Senate will be unanimously Republican with the exception of the delegation from Knox County where Democrats were elected. The dominant party will be stronger in numbers in the House of Representatives than it was last Winter, while in the list of members elect, but one or two names of Democrats of any prominence in public life can be found.

THE SOUTHERN REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Views of Delegates to the New-York Convention—Important Statement by a North Carolina Democratic Congressman.

Hon. NATHANIEL BOYDEN, who, at the last election, was chosen by Democratic votes as Congressman from the Sixth District of North Carolina, has published a letter to his constituents, announcing himself as an independent candidate for reëlection. He says that he has been greatly disappointed in the action of the New-York Convention, and proceeds to give at length the reasons why, as a loyal citizen of the United States, he cannot support its nominees. Only in the election of GRANT and COLFAX can he foresee peace for the country and an end of the troubles incident to the war. Mr. BOYDEN says:

Great efforts are now making by the Democratic speakers to lead off and blind the people, as to the real and only issue, as their candidate BLAIR says, that should control any one. For several weeks after the Democratic nomination, *the Southern secession, Democratic leaders boldly advocated the mad revolutionary and abhorrent principles and doctrine of the Blair letter.* But what a marked change has come over the spirit of their wild dreams, induced by the frenzied excitement raised in the minds of these Southern leaders by their prolonged Convention in New-York! Does any man suppose there is any real change in their opinions? Can any man for a moment be deceived by this sudden and apparent change? Be not deceived, my friends. I well know that there are many men in our country, who are as bitterly opposed to the doctrine of the Blair letter as I am, who are now supporting the Democratic nominees, and who will use all their influence to prevent the execution of this mad scheme, but their efforts can amount to nothing since the party pledged itself to this course at the New-York Convention. No, my friends, there is no chance to escape from this great issue of peace or war, made at their New-York Convention. In their platform, adopted before the nomination of their candidates, they declare "that the Reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress are usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." These are the very words, of the platform proper, as it is called. Bear this in mind. Now, it is true, this part of the platform does not inform us how they intend to get rid of these "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void Reconstruction acts of Congress," or of the Constitutions and State Governments formed, and now in full operation, under the Reconstruction acts; but still we are left in no doubt as to the manner in which the Democratic Party propose to get rid of these unconstitutional and void Constitutions and State Governments now in full operation in the ten reconstructed States; but their candidate, BLAIR, in his letter, published, and well known to the Convention before his nomination, informs us in language so plain, that he that runs can read and understand. He meets this "vital and only question," as he says, that "should control any one" boldly. He uses no disguise, he attempts not to deceive any one. He declares that "this Radical plan of reconstruction cannot be undone by Congressional action." Mind that. How then can it be done? he asks. To use his own language, it can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive. He says "there is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect," (not the Supreme Court,) "to declare them—the Reconstruction acts—null and void; compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments; allow the white people to organize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives." This is the very language of the nominee of the Democratic Party for Vice-President, published before and with a view to obtain the nomination; and I hesitate not to declare my firm conviction that this letter alone secured his nomination.

There is no talk here of a decision of the Supreme Court—no talk of a repeal of the Reconstruction acts; but the supreme Executive is first to expound these laws, declare them unconstitutional, null and void, and then send the army to enforce his decision at the point of the bayonet. What monstrous doctrine! How abhorrent to all our notions of American liberty! And the American people are now asked to elect this man to the second highest office in their gift for uttering such horrible sentiments! Great God! where are we drifting!! This letter I regard as much a part of the Democratic platform as if it had been incorporated in, published with, and declared to be a part thereof. I say this because it was well known to the Convention of the time of his nomination, and because he received the unanimous and most enthusiastic vote of the Convention upon the first ballot. Will any Southern man tell me of *any other reason* that induced him, in the New-York Convention, to cast his vote for this candidate, BLAIR, save that published letter? Remember, then, that this is the question, most distinctly and emphatically the question, to wit: the overthrow of these State Governments by military power, and that, too, after North Carolina has been restored. Remember also that this very candidate says there is no other way to overthrow these Governments, and that this is the only question in the canvass that should control any man's vote. I think I am bound here to inform my constituents what I heard two of the leaders of this Democratic Convention say, in relation to this matter. One of these Southern leaders, shortly before the meeting of this Convention, had a conversation with me, in which he declared that *the Reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, null and void*, and that all that had been done in the States under those acts, by Conventions or by the Legislatures, were likewise unconstitutional, null and void, and that *he was for upsetting all that had been done, was willing to give his personal aid in putting out Gov. Holden*, and those now in office with him, and in putting in office Gov. VANCE and those in office with him at the surrender. I told him that could not be done without a conflict of arms. This gentleman said there would be no conflict of arms; that those now in power would all surrender peaceably, just as VANCE did, and just as WORTH did—there would be no fighting; but that *if they should attempt to resist, they would whip them out at once.* I denounced this mad revolutionary scheme then, as I denounce it now—a scheme fraught with the most ruinous consequences to the country. I declared then, as I declare to you now, that any such attempt to overthrow and set aside these new State Governments, established under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, would ruin all of us; that we could not live in the country if this mad and revolutionary scheme were attempted to be carried into execution.

This same gentleman I saw in Washington on his return from the New-York Convention, and we had another conversation, in which he reminded me of what he had said to me in Salisbury, on his way to this Democratic Convention. He again repeated the same views and sentiments, and declared that *Blair was his first choice, on account of the principles avowed in his published letter*; and he further stated, that the *platform contained substantially the same principles* as the Blair letter. As at first, I denounced this mad scheme in the strongest terms I could command.

I saw in Washington another leading member of this Democratic Convention, on the day that Congress adjourned, and I had a short conversation with him. He at first spoke to me in very complimentary terms of the few remarks I had made in Congress upon sending arms to the South. I remarked that I was greatly displeased at the nomination of BLAIR, after the publication of his letter; that I could not go that doctrine. This gentleman replied: "*We were put out by the bayonet, and I am for putting them out by the bayonet.*"

This, then, is the question. Now, my friends, be not deceived in this vital matter, make no mistake; mistakes here will ruin our country—will ruin us all inevitably. I tell you, my friends, these State Governments, established under the Reconstruction acts, will never be overthrown or upset peaceably. Mind that! Nothing short of a bloody revolution will ever overthrow them. We are all too familiar with *peaceable secession*. We never shall forget that. This generation has suffered too much ever to forget what peaceable secession has brought upon us all; and all this for the sake of office-holders. And now we are asked to make another rash experiment; and all to the same purpose—not for the country by any means; but all for the benefit of office-holders. * * * So far, as North Carolina is concerned, this matter is conclusively settled by the decision of the present Congress, as Congress has already "admitted into the councils of the Union Senators and Representatives" elected in our State under the authority of the existing Government of North Carolina, formed and now in full operation under the Reconstruction acts of Congress; and whether those acts were unconstitutional or not now makes no difference as to the legality and constitutionality of our present State Government. This question is settled conclusively and forever by the action of Congress, and, therefore, it is that I have said that neither Congress nor the Executive can ever overthrow this State Government in North Carolina, save by a revolution. The people of North Carolina can change their Constitution whenever they see proper to do so, according to the forms prescribed therein. There are many things in our Constitution to which I made serious objection in the Spring canvass, and particularly the complete change in our judicial system. I still think it was a great mistake, but that is not the question now before the people.

It is well known that I am an independent candidate for Congress, and if elected, I shall devote what energy I possess to the interest of our whole people.

NATHANIEL BOYDEN.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican General Committee.

This Committee held a meeting last evening, at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. Messrs. FARR, DAYTON and ANDREWS delivered addresses. A resolution was passed, instructing the Executive Committee to prepare and issue an address to the Union General Committee, of which Hon. F. J. FITHIAN is Chairman, requesting that the delegates from that organization be instructed to meet in joint conventions to nominate candidates, for the purpose of securing harmony, preventing conflicting nominations, and giving strength to the Republican ticket. Hon. JAMES W. FARR submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Union Republican organization of the City of New-York responds most heartily to the principles set forth and the candidates nominated by the National Convention at Chicago, and that we will do everything in our power to carry them to victory.

Resolved, That the nominations made by the Republicans of the State of New-York, for Governor and other State officers, also command our cordial approval, and demand and deserve the hearty and enthusiastic support of all who believe in the cardinal principles of our form of government.

Resolved, That the principles set forth and the purposes announced by the National Convention, and the candidates of the so-called Democratic party are at war with the fundamental principles of our institutions, dangerous to the peace and fatal to the prosperity of our Union, and, in fact, would lead, if successful, to a renewal of the civil war from which we have just emerged.

Resolved, That we will put forth every possible effort, and will exert ourselves to the utmost of our power, to defeat the so-called Democracy, and secure the ascendancy of Republican principles, and the election of the Republican candidates in the pending canvass; and we invite all who believe in those principles, and who honor the distinguished men who have been presented as their representatives, to join us in this endeavor.

The Grand Republican Demonstration of the 22d inst.

The Republican Committee on Public Meetings were busy last evening at their rooms, corner Twenty-second-street and Broadway, in making preparations for the coming mass meeting of the friends of GRANT and COLFAX on the 22d. The Sub-Committees on Finance, Speakers, Resolutions, &c., reported favorable progress in the business assigned to them, and there is every indication that the demonstration will be a grand success.

Irish Republicans.

A meeting of Irish Republicans will take place at Botanic Hall, East Broadway, on Saturday, Sept. 19, at 8 o'clock P. M., with a view to establishing a more complete organization than has existed heretofore, as well as to represent lower districts of the City that are but partially represented at present.

Twentieth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club.

A meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club was held last night for the purpose of opening their new hall, Nos. 721 and 723 Third-avenue, to the service of their party.

Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING, the President, opened proceedings by congratulating the meeting on the probable success of their candidates, and urging persistent work in carrying out the great end in view. He was followed by Gen. LITTLEFIELD, a North Carolinian in the Union army during the war, who spoke effectively and humorously, calling forth much laughter and applause.

Mr. WM. A. SMITH, another North Carolina gentleman, said he had been north of Mason and Dixon's line for only three days, and for the first time in his life. He had been reared in North Carolina, and had been told, when a boy, that all Northern men sold clocks. Notwithstanding all disparagements of the North that he had heard, he had remained firmly on the Union side during the war, and suffered much in consequence. The triumph of the Union arms had cost him his slaves, and nothing remained to him but land. He firmly believed that nothing but the election of GRANT and COLFAX would save the South from civil war. He had been repeatedly waylaid and shot at, and felt that the incoming of SEYMOUR and BLAIR would be the signal for himself and other Union men to leave his section of the State.

Messrs. ROBERT SEWELL and C. T. FROST then spoke effectively, after which the assemblage adjourned to attend the Boys in Blue Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Another meeting will take place next Wednesday, when Mr. DARLING will speak more at length.

Brooklyn Central Grant and Colfax Club.

The regular weekly meeting of the Brooklyn Central Grant and Colfax Club was held at its headquarters, corner of Concord and Fulton streets, last evening, Mr. GRISWOLD, President, in the chair.

Mr. CROZIER occupied a large portion of the time by an address, in which he set forth that the history of the Democratic Party told the story of its treachery to the cause of liberty on all occasions when grand opportunities were offered. Whenever the rights of man were in the balance against the progress or the success of the Democratic Party, then the rights of man must sink, so that the party might make its erratic progress. He spoke of the hypocritical representations of SEYMOUR and HOFFMAN, and he certified to the traitorous conduct of SEYMOUR during the riots of 1863, from the speaker's own personal knowledge. He concluded with a tribute to the candidates, GRANT and COLFAX.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH was the next speaker. He said that since the war commenced in April, 1861, he had deemed it his duty to work for the supremacy of the Stars and Stripes throughout the nation, and he was determined to continue working until the war be ended in every respect; until we are able to go North, South, East or West, without any man making us afraid; until we are a nation, in fact as in name, of freemen. He made a fine historical sketch of the struggles for liberty in this nation, showing that success had followed all efforts which were conceived in the interest of liberty.

The meeting was also entertained with singing by the glee club. After hearty cheers for all the candidates the meeting adjourned.

The Brooklyn Boys in Blue.

The Brooklyn Boys in Blue presented a fine appearance as they marched through the streets, on their way to unite with their comrades in New-York last night. In Fulton-avenue, near Bridge-street, they were assailed by some dastardly fellows, who undertook to abridge their rights and obstruct their progress by throwing stones. This was as the Boys in Blue were passing the headquarters of what is known as the Democratic Constitutional Union Headquarters. Captain WADDY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, and a number of policemen were present, and drove back the marauders. The procession then passed along without further molestation and passed over Fulton Ferry. Other delegations went by another route and passed over the South Ferry.

The Men of Morrisania.

The Grant and Colfax Club of the First and Second Wards, town of Morrisania, will have a grand meeting and banner-raising, "an American flag 20 by 30," at the junction of Boston-road and Cortlandt-avenue next Saturday evening, Sept. 19, 1868. Messrs. ISAAC DAYTON and JOHN RAFFERTY will address the meeting. A good brass band will give the music, and a good meeting is expected. Turn out one and all and hear words of cheer from the lumber district.

Staten Island Republicans.

The New-Brighton Grant and Colfax Club will meet this evening at the Club-room, Richmond Terrace, near New-Brighton Ferry Landing, at 8 o'clock, and will be addressed by Mr. JAS. W. SIMONTON and other speakers.

Mozart Hall General Committee.

A special meeting of the General Committee of Mozart Hall was held at their rooms, No. 814 Broadway, on Thursday evening, Sept. 17, 1868. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. JOHN MCCOOLE was elected temporary Chairman, JOSEPH J. MCCARTHY, JAMES M. MIMNE acting as Secretaries.

After the usual business was transacted, the following resolutions were presented by ISAAC ROSENBURGH, and were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we fully indorse and do hereby heartily approve the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR for President, and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr., for Vice-President. In the former we recognize a statesman of the highest order of talent and a patriot of the purest love of country. He is entitled to and will receive the suffrages of every man who desires a restored Union, and the peace and prosperity of the nation. In the latter we recognize a brilliant soldier, a well-tried Democrat, and a man in all respects well qualified for the position for which he is a candidate.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nomination of JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor and BEACH for Lieutenant-Governor, and shall give them our earnest and determined support.

Resolved, That in the withdrawal of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD from this General Committee we have lost one of our most prominent and eminent leaders; and though we appreciate the motive that has induced him to take this course, we deeply deplore the loss we have suffered by his absence from our councils, and we cannot withhold the expression of a hope that he may not be allowed also to withdraw from public life. In times like these the people require such men in the halls of Congress—we hope he may consent to be returned and be continued in a position he has so nobly and so firmly maintained as one of the foremost champions of the people's rights.

Resolved, That this organization, as in the past, will continue in the future to fight against the corruption of Tammany Hall and its faithless leaders, and will be present at the coming election, fully prepared to oppose any Tammany candidate whose personal and political character is unworthy of trust and confidence. If, in consequence of the Presidential election, we should be unsuccessful in November, both friends and enemies will receive a good account of us in December, when the taxpayers of the City may rely on our protection and support.

THE TURF.

The Paterson Race Meeting—Third Day—The Hurdle Race Won by Harry Booth, the Jersey Stake by the Colossus Filly, and the Two-mile-Heat Race a Walk-Over for James A. Connolly.

The managers of the revived race meeting at Paterson have been peculiarly favored with fine weather during the three days of its continuance. Yesterday was the third and last day, and one more delightfully pleasant for the enjoyment of the exciting sports of the turf could not have been desired. The attendance, although large, fell below that of the second day on which the steeple-chase was run. Altogether the meeting has been a highly successful one, and the racing of a high class, and the reëstablishment and future continuance of this once popular turf-gathering is now placed beyond a doubt. High praise is due to the new lessees for the excellent management which has distinguished the meeting in every point and detail; for the arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors were perfect. The Erie Railroad ran their special trains with commendable punctuality direct to the Course, returning immediately the races were concluded direct to the City, without stoppage. The managers contemplate holding a meeting semi-annually, in the Spring and Fall, and they are determined that the Paterson gathering shall not be eclipsed in the attractiveness of its racing sport by any turf meeting in the country.

The defeat of *Lobelia*, the favorite in the hurdle race handicap of yesterday, produced quite a sensation among the betting fraternity, who had heavily backed her to win at long odds, as if the race was a certainty for her. They ignored altogether the fact that weight will bring the best and worst horse on the turf to an equality, and they recklessly plunged on the Western mare, although she was carrying the crushing weight of 165 pounds on her back, and giving such a well-bred horse as *Harry Booth*, who possesses a great turn of speed and is a capital jumper, no less than twenty pounds' weight in a race of two miles over eight hurdles. They had seen *Harry Booth* give a proof of his quality at Saratoga, where he beat a field of good horses in the hurdle race; but disregarding this, they recklessly laid the odds of $100 to $50 on *Lobelia* winning the race. Cooler judgment came after the race, and the folly of their conduct became painfully apparent to them when too late. In the Jersey Stake for three-year olds, *Vauxhall* was the favorite for a long time, made so by the random speculators from his previous running; but, it becoming rumored around that he was in no condition for a severe race, being very short of work, he was deposed from his pride of place, and a sharp struggle ensued between Major BACON's and PENNOCK's fillies as to which should succeed him in the position, the latter eventually securing it. The race, as the betting prefigured, lay between the fillies; for *Vauxhall* could not raise a gallop, and the *Colossus* filly proved the correctness of her running at Saratoga with *General Duke*, by winning in a canter. The two-mile heat was a walk over for *James A. Connolly*, the only horse entered, the public being disappointed in witnessing the anticipated race between that horse, *Stonewall Jackson* and *Aldebaran*, which would have been unusually interesting.

THE HURDLE RACE.

was a handicap, and, like that of the first day, over two miles and eight hurdles. There were three entries—MCCONNELL THOMPSON's br. m. *Lobelia*, 5 years, 165 pounds; D. F. RYAN's b. g. *Remorse*, 5 years, 140 pounds, and H. B. TODD's b. h. *Harry Booth*, 5 years, 145 pounds. In the pools *Lobelia* sold for $250; *Harry Booth*, $130, and *Remorse*, $40; among outside speculators $100 to $60, and before the start $100 to $50 was current. The favorite was ridden by that accomplished gentleman rider, Capt. ELWES, who won with her on the first day; GRIFFIN was on *Remorse*, and the clever cross-country jockey, TOM LEE, who learned his art under that fine horseman, DENIS REEDY, had the mount on *Harry Booth*. They got away after one false start, in which *Lobelia* and *Remorse* both jumped the first hurdle before the recall bell rang, the three jumping the first hurdle nearly abreast. Before reaching the second hurdle, LEE took a pull at *Booth*, and allowed the other two to make the running. The second hurdle was taken by *Lobelia* half a length before *Remorse*, whose rider nearly lost his seat in the saddle, being thrown on the horse's neck; he, however, immediately recovered himself, but not until *Harry Booth* had passed him. The favorite jumped the third hurdle two lengths before *Booth*, and was three lengths before him as the fourth hurdle was taken; *Remorse* being at *Booth's* saddle-girths as they went over. Passing under the string on the first mile, the favorite was leading two lengths, with the same distance separating *Harry Booth* and *Remorse*. Going around the turn, *Lobelia* seemed to stop short, as if something had happened to her, and *Harry Booth*, passing her, had quickly opened a clear length and a half between them as they took the hurdle near the quarter-pole in beautiful style, six lengths separating *Lobelia* from *Remorse*. On the back-stretch *Lobelia* crept up gradually, and as they rose at the seventh hurdle, near the half-mile pole, she was at *Booth's* saddle girths, both clearing the leap magnificently. On the next quarter, the heavy weight began to tell perceptibly on the mare, whose stride began to shorten, and *Harry Booth*, who was ridden in admirable style by LEE, gradually drew away, was two lengths ahead as they came to the last hurdle, which *Remorse* had knocked prostrate on the ground as he went over it on the first mile, and although Capt. ELWES made a determined effort to reach him, his mare failed to respond to the call upon her, having tired under the heavy weight, and *Harry Booth* won by six lengths in 4:05.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle Race—Handicap for all horses. Purse, $400; second horse to receive $100 out of the purse. Two miles, over eight hurdles.

H. B. Todd enters b. h. Harry Booth, by Lexington, dam Blonde, 145 pounds.................... 1
McConnell & Thompson enter b. m. Lobelia, 5 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, 165 pounds.................... 2
D. F. Ryan enters b. g. Remorse, 5 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Rescue, 140 pounds.................... 3
Time—4:05.

THE JERSEY STAKES,

a sweepstake of $50 each, half forfeit, for three-year olds, with $500 added, two miles and a distance, carrying 100 pounds, had five entries and three starters. These were MCCONNELL & THOMPSON's b. c. *Vauxhall*; T. C. BACON's b. f. *Sweet Home*, and J. PENNOCK's ch. f. by *Colossus*. At first *Vauxhall* was the favorite, but it becoming known that the stable were not, by any means, sweet on his chance, being short of work, he was sent to the right about, and PENNOCK's filly had the call, bringing in pools $120, to BACON's $100 and *Vauxhall's* $50. The two fillies got off well together, two lengths before *Vauxhall*, who was unable to live the pace from the start, and failing hopelessly behind, took no part in the race, which was confined to the other pair. PENNOCK at the quarter-pole was a length ahead, but on the backstretch *Sweet Home* went up and raced head and head with her throughout the first mile, run in 1:50¾. On the next half mile PENNOCK's filly showed about half a length in front, *Sweet Home* sticking gamely to her; but on the third quarter the latter began to tire, and PENNOCK gradually drew away, was two lengths ahead as they turned into the homestretch, and leaving her at every stride won easily by six lengths in 3:49; *Vauxhall* a bad third.

SECOND RACE.—The Jersey Stake, of $50 each, half forfeit, for three-year olds, $500 added; two miles and a distance; to carry 100 pounds; winners of any three-year olds stake, five pounds extra; three-year olds who have never won allowed three pounds. Closed with the following entries:

I. W. Pennock's b. m. by Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth, by Traveler.................... 1
T. C. Bacon's ch. f. Sweet Home, by Bill Cheatham, dam by Wagner.................... 2
McConnell & Thompson's b. c. Vauxhall, by Lexington, dam Verona, by imp. Yorkshire.................... 3
John Hunter's blk. f. Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse, dam Echo, by Lexington.................... dr.
T. G. Bacon's br. f. Lost Cause, by Revenue, dam Sea Breeze, by Albion.................... dr.
Time—3:49.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $600, two-mile heats, all ages.

I. W. Pennock enters ch. c. Jas. A. Connolly, by Vandal, dam Margrave, four years.................... w.o.

New-York Schuetzenfest.

The third and last day of the annual festival of the New-York Schuetzencorps took place yesterday at Jones' Wood. The morning was rather cold and chilly, and was devoted to the utter annihilation of the remnants of the Austrian Eagle. This bird evinced a remarkable tenacity of life, and actually upheld its position until about 5 o'clock, when HENRY HULSBACH made the lucky shot of the day, and brought down the fragments with a crash. The attendance in the morning was very slim, but later, when the sun came out and spread its genial rays, visitors came flocking rapidly into the Park, and the dancing hall soon presented a very lively appearance. One of the principal amusements during the afternoon was the ladies' target practice. This game was played by hanging a wooden eagle by a chain from a branch of a tree, and placing a target in such a position that when the bird was swinging it would reach the target. An iron arrow was placed in the bird's mouth, and the ladies in turn took the bird by his tail and gave it sufficient elevation to carry it to the target. Two hundred ladies competed for the forty prizes that were given. The prizes consisted of ivory boxes and ornaments, brooches, purses and various other little articles of *vertu*. After the ladies' shooting, the ceremony of crowning the king, HENRY HULSBACH, was conducted with full honors. The happy man was crowned by a charming young lady, Miss SCHMACKENBERG, who made a very good speech on the auspicious occasion. The next amusement in order was dinner, and it was done justice to, as the worthy sharpshooters were very hungry, it being nearly 7 o'clock before they sat down to table. The remainder of the evening was devoted to terpsichorean festivities, which were kept up to a late hour.

Fire in South-street this Morning.

At 12:20 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the junk-shop of W. F. BRIGHT, No. 188½ South-street. The flames spread rapidly through, owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, and the hay stored on the second floor, and also extended to the upper floors of No. 188, occupied by J. B. JONES, sailmaker, whose entrance is at No. 18 James-slip. The lower floor is occupied as the Long Island House. The damage occasioned to the building by the flames and water is about $2,000, and the several owners sustain an aggregate loss of about $2,000 more. No details regarding the insurances or origin of the fire could be ascertained. Metropolitan Engine Company was first on the ground, and prevented the fire from spreading beyond the building in which it had begun.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17—11:15 A. M.

Consols for money and account, 94⅛.

American securities quiet. Eries, 30⅛. United States Five-twenties, 71⅞. Illinois, unchanged.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Bourse, quiet. Rentes, 69fr. 75c. ex dividend.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 17—11:15 A. M.

Cotton firm and quite active. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Quotations unaltered. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17—11:15 A. M.

Sugar quiet and steady. Spirits Petroleum firmer at 1s. ℘ gallon. Linseed Oil, £30 15s. in common casks. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17—1:20 P. M.

Consols unchanged. Erie, 30⅜; Illinois, 96¾; United States Five-twenties, 72.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 17—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is advancing. Middling Uplands, 10½; Middling Orleans, 10¾.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally easier. Lard has declined 6d., and is quiet at 72s. 6d. Bacon has declined to 57s.

Petroleum is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17—5 P. M.

Erie Shares.................... 30¼
United States Five-twenties.................... 72⅛
Others unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Sept. 17.

United States Five-twenties are firm at 75⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Sept. 17—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed with an advancing tendency.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum has advanced to 1s. 1½d. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Petroleum, 48¾ francs for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £40,000 since last week.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The feeling on the Bourse is improving: Rentes, 69f. 5c.

HAVANA, Thursday, Sept. 17.

The Sugar market is firm; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 8 reals ℘ arrobe. Exchange on London, 14¾@15½ ℘ cent. premium. Other articles unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Eastern Exchange is in good demand at par selling. FLOUR active; Spring Extras, $7 12½@$9 75. WHEAT in fair demand at a decline of 1½c.@2c.; sales at $1 56@$1 58 for No. 1; No. 2 closed dull at $1 51@$1 51½. CORN steady at 97¼c.@97⅜c. for No. 1, and 94c. for No. 2; Rejected, 90c. OATS in fair demand at a decline of ¼c.@½c.; sales at 51½c.@51⅝c. RYE quiet at a decline of 3c.@4c.; sales at $1 15@$1 15½ for No. 1. BARLEY firmer at $1 65½@$1 66 for No. 2 in store. WHISKY steady and firm: free, $1 45@$1 50; in bond, 90c. MESS PORK steady at $29 50. LARD firm; City Steam, 19c. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 18c. BULK MEATS inactive. BEEF CATTLE dull and declined 15c.@25c.; Common to Good shipping Steers, $3 62½@$6 50. LIVE HOGS, less active; Best declined 15c.@20c.; Common declined 25c.@35c.; the range was from $9@$10 30. FREIGHTS dull and declined ½c.@1c.; Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; Corn to Buffalo, 7c. RECEIPTS to-day—8,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 89,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn, 155,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 17.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $10 75 for Amber Winter; $11 50 for White; $12 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 1,000 bushels White Wabash at $2 40; 800 bushels Red State at $2 15; 720 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 95; 300 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 88. CORN quiet; sales 600 bushels No. 1 at $1 16. OATS nominal at 80c. for Western. BARLEY held generally above the views of buyers; sales 9,000 bushels Canada, on private terms, may be quoted at $1 75@$1 76 for prime. PEAS held at $1 50, in bond. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $36 ℘ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10c.; Corn and Barley, 10½c.; Oats, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4@$4 25 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—42,800 bushels Barley, 1,203,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—20,700 bushels Wheat, 16,400 bushels Corn, 26,300 bushels Oats, 9,600 bushels Barley, 940,000 feet lumber.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 6,600 bushels; Flour, 5,300 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 118,000 bushels; Corn, 176,000 bushels; Oats, 96,000 bushels. FREIGHTS ½c. lower; Wheat, 16c.; Corn, 13½c. Oats, 9c. to New-York. FLOUR dull, unchanged. WHEAT inactive, declining; No. 2 Chicago Spring offered at $1 66; no transactions reported. CORN very dull; sales 20,000 bushels Mixed Western, $1 08@$1 08½; offered at $1 07½ in the afternoon, without buyers. OATS quiet at 62½c. BARLEY firmer; sales 12,000 bushels Canada at $1 75; held 2c.@3c. higher at the close. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 17.

FLOUR in fair demand; Family, $9@$10 50. WHEAT firmer at $1 95 for No. 1. CORN dull; Ear, 94c.; Shelled, 98c. OATS firm at 58c.@60c. RYE dull at $1 35@$1 37 for No. 1. BARLEY steady; Fall, $1 20@$1 30; Spring, $1 90@$2. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices. WHISKY firm and scarce at 70c., in bond, and $1 30 free. MESS PORK steady at $29. LARD, 18½c. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Sides, 13½c. BACON in fair demand at 12½c. for Shoulders; 15c. for Clear Rib, and 16c. for Sides. HAMS dull; Sugar-cured, 20c.@21c. BUTTER firm at 33c.@38c. EGGS firm at 20c. BEEF CATTLE firm at $3@$6 25 for common to prime; Extra, $6 50@$7. HOGS firm at $10@$11 50, gross. Gold, 144¼, buying.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 17.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON heavy. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 50@$6 10; Extra, $6 25@$7; Double Extra, $7 5@$9 25; Fancy, $10 75@$14. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull; choice Yellow, 97c.; White, 98c. OATS quiet at 52c.@57c. for Common to Choice. RYE firmer at $1 16@$1 19. BARLEY heavy at $1 80@$1 85 for Good to Prime. PORK dull at $29@$29 25; Bulk Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON dull; Clear Sides, 16½c.@17c.; Shoulders, 12½c.@13c. LARD firm but inactive at 19½c.@20c. for tierces. LIVE STOCK, $6@$6 50 gross. SHEEP, $1@$5 ℘ head. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 2,200 bushels; Oats, 9,500 bushels; Rye, 1,400 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 17.

COTTON market tending upward; Middlings, 23½c.; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 2,843 bales. Sterling Exchange, 154½@155½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℘ cent. discount. Gold, 143¾. FLOUR inactive; Superfine, $7 12½. CORN, $1 05@$1 10. OATS, 62c.@63c. HAY—Western, $24@$26. BRAN unchanged. PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Hams, 20c.@22c. LARD—Tierce, [illegible]; Keg, 22c. Markets generally dull; prices easier.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 17.

TOBACCO—Sales, 74 hhds; Lugs to Good Leaf, $6 50@$15; holders were asking higher in anticipation of damage by the early frosts. Superfine FLOUR, $6 75@$7. WHEAT, $1 9@$2 10. CORN—Shelled, in bulk, 93c.@95c. OATS, 50c.@55c., in bulk. FLAXSEED, $2 40. Hard SUGAR, 16½c. MESS PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Ribbed Sides, 15¾c.; Sides, 16⅜c., packed. LARD—Tierces, 19c. Free WHISKY nominal at $1 30@$1 32.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Sept. 17.

COTTON quiet and firm; Middling Uplands, 23½c.@24c. FLOUR, unchanged. WHEAT, none. CORN, 95c. OATS, 67½c. HAY, $22. LARD, 19c.@20c. MESS PORK, $30. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 17c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Sept. 17.

COTTON—Sales 200 bales; market closed hard; Middlings, 23c.@23½c.; receipts, 275 bales; exports, 885 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 17.

COTTON in good demand; toward close holders withdrew their stock; sales, 112 bales; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 954 bales; exports, coastwise, 920 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Sept. 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm and advanced to 41c.; New-York casks, 42c. RESINS steady; No. 2, $2; No. 1, $3 75; Pale, $4 75. TAR firm at $2 60.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 17.

COTTON market advancing; sales 160 bales; receipts, 127 bales; Middlings, 22½c.@23c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Sept. 17.

COTTON active; advanced 1½c.@2c.; sales 125 bales; Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 130 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 17.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¼; Reading Railroad, 46¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Gold, 144¼.

[Advertisement.]

TAKE IT HOME WITH YOU.—The October Number *Phrenological Journal*; wife, children and friends would like to read it. Only 30 cents; or by the year, $3. Newsmen have it.

[Advertisement.]

Carpet buyers can rely on securing the best English carpets at low prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON's, No. 99 Bowery. He does sell American brussels carpets.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
William Penn	Sept. 5	London	New-York
Herman	Sept. 5	Bremen	New-York
Manhattan	Sept. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Malta	Sept. 8	Liverpool	New-York
City of Boston	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Cimbria	Sept. 9	Hamburg	New-York
St. Laurent	Sept. 10	Havre	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Sept. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Sept. 19	New-York	London
Caledonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Glasgow
Napoleon III	Sept. 19	New-York	Havre
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Borussia	Sept. 19	New-York	Havana
Guiding Star	Sept. 19	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana, by the *Borussia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Napoleon III.*, at — A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool by the *City of Baltimore*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 17.—*In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool*—Rev. F. Jonshens, Rev. G. Vandoffers, Rev. Mr. Ausiaux, Mr. and Mrs. A. Vanderbrook, F. O'Connell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 43 | Sun sets.... 6 04 | Moon sets.... 7 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 [illegible] | Gov. Island.. 8 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... 11 [illegible]

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Missouri, Palmer, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; H. Livingston, Eaton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; America, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Barks Zingarella, McDonald, Boston, W. Ingalls; Johann Martin, (N. G.,) Pitt, Bremen, Funch, Mincke & Wendt.

Brigs Mary Grace, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, G. F. Peniston & Co.; Perila, (Br.,) Stephens, Pernambuco, Barclay & Livingston; George, (Br.,) Graham, Glace Bay, C. B., Hutton, Watson & Co.

Schooners Joe Nickerson, Sleight, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Hero, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool Sept. 2, via Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and 506 passengers to National Steamship Co. Sept. 7, at 11:30 A. M., lat. 48 40, lon. 26 50, sighted bark Monequash, of Prince Edward's Island, with signals of distress; stopped and supplied her with provisions, she having on board the mate and 16 of passengers and crew of the steamship Melita, burned the day before, and who reported that in lat. 49, lon. 28 40, fell in with ship Jacob A. Stamler, from Havre for New-York, having on board 90 passengers and crew of steamship Melita, and his supplies of provisions and water not being sufficient, took on board the mate and 16 of the crew.

Steamship Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sept. 15, 20 miles S. of Cape Hatteras, signalized steamship Virginia, hence for Galveston.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Doris, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Daniel Webster, Brown, London and Isle of Wight 35 ds., with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Has had westerly winds up to the Banks. Sept. 8, lat. 44 40, lon. 50 52, encountered a heavy gale from S. W., with tremendous cross seas.

Bark Harry Booth, Chase, Marseilles 72 ds., with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Had light winds and calms the greater part of the passage. Sept. 6, off Sable Island, experienced a hurricane from S. E. to N. W., during which carried away maintopsail, foresail and jib, stove bulwarks, &c., and washed five water-casks overboard.

Bark Lorena, (of Stockton,) Hichborne, Greenock 44 ds., with iron, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Had fine weather up to the 6th inst., when, off Sable Island, encountered a hurricane from S. E., during which carried away foretopgallantmast and jibboom; also, lost lower topsails, jibs, staysails, &c.

Bark Bidwell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Baker, Providence, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Village Belle, (of Parrsboro,) Corbett, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Union T., (of St. John, N. B.,) Tufts, Dorchester, N. B., 8 ds., with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig William Mallory, Jr., (of Mystic,) Wilbur, Providence, in ballast to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Brig Halcyon, (of St. Mary's Bay, N. S.,) McNeil, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Rocky Glen, Wallace, Rondout, for Boston.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Eaton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. John Snow, (of Machias,) Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 8 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Warren Blake, (of St. George, Me.,) Meservey, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. S. P. Hawes, Jackson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Kossuth, Treworgy, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston 8 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Summerville, Marsters, of and from Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Frayne, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Heuston, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Leland, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Adelia Fisher, Elliott, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Martin Van Buren, Harding, Hudson, for Pawtucket.

Brig Milwaukee, (of Boston,) Brown, Port Caledonia, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Harper, (of Bucksport,) Gilley, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hudson, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. James K. Polk, Bulkley, Westport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alexander Massey, Blizzard, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nettie Cushing, Phessy, Venalhaven, with lumber to Kendall & Co.

Schr. Julia, Jones, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Pressey & Co.

Schr. J. C. Baxter, Jones, Providence.
Schr. J. Anderson, Boyle, Providence.
Schr. Mary J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Haze, McGinley, Greenwich.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, New-Haven.
Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, New-Haven.
Schr. Anna C. Leverett, Ellis, New-Haven.
Schr. J. H. Girard, Morgan, New-Haven.
Schr. Harrie and Ned, Green, Bridgeport.
Schr. Margaret Rowell, Pelton, New-Haven.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, East Greenwich.
Schr. Tunis Depew, Crittenden, Bridgeport.
Schr. Wm. Mazyck, Dickens, Bridgeport.
Schr. Thos. C. Oahil, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. C. A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr. Maria E. Hearn, Morrill, Stamford.
Schr. Freestone, Harrison, Portland.
Schr. Sam Weller, Brown, Hartford.
Schr. Sarah Selsey, Shropshire, New-Haven.
Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Marietta Hand, Cook, Bridgeport, for Rondout.
Schr. J. Rusling, Conover, New-Haven.
Schr. Otis, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. William Bodgdon, Scituate, Mass.
Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Bridgeport.
Schr. Trade Wind, Glover, Rockland, for Port Morris.
Schr. Albert, Lester, Falmouth.
Schr. Nellie E. Benedict, Ellis, Norwalk.
Schr. Geo. Kane, Wason, Bridgeport, for Albany.
Schr. Fashion, Davis, Newport, for Rondout.
Schr. E. M. Clark, Stocking, Middletown.
Schr. Sheppard A. Mount, Young, Providence.
Schr. Alpine, Parsons, Providence.
Schr. C. McShain, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Quickstep, Wilse, Providence.
Schr. Francis Baron, Babcock, Haverstraw.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Smith, Rondout, for Stonington.
Schr. Arcturus, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Julia A. Rich, Patten, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. William Henry Willsey, Newark, for Harlem.
Schr. Pavilion, Baker, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. R. Leach, Jameson, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. Belle, Howes, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.
Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Rondout, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Edwin S. Tyler, Smith, Rondout, for Hartford.
Sloop Deep River, Scott, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.
Sloop Charles, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

HIGHLANDS, sundown—Wind moderate, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamship America, for Bremen; Tarifa, for Liverpool; Missouri, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Monterey, for Charleston; Hatteras, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 17—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Atlantic, from Provincetown.

In port 17th, bark St. Jago, from Cuba for Portland.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 17—Passed in, steamship Baltimore, from Bremen.

Arr. brig Harrold, from Ardrossan for Baltimore.

In the Roads for a harbor, steamer James S. Green and U. S. steamer Fortune, for New-York.

Put back, brigs Waltham and R. M. Heister, for Boston, and a large fleet of coasters before reported sailed. An easterly gale is blowing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 16—Sld. steamship Gen. Meade, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 17—Cld. steamship Gen. Barnes, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 17—Cld. steamship W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1868.

MEDITERRANEAN—ALGERIA—REVOLVING LIGHT ON CAPE FALCON.

Official information has been received at this office that from the 15th day of August, 1868, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently constructed on Cape Falcon, Algeria, north coast of Africa.

The light is a revolving white light, showing its greatest brilliancy every half minute, elevated 340 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 25 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is by lenses of the first order.

The position of the tower, as given, is in lat. 35 deg. 45 min. 53 sec. north, lon. 0 deg. 46 min. 49 sec. west from Greenwich.

ALTERATIONS IN MERS EL KEBIR LIGHT.

Also, that from the said date the revolving light now exhibited at Mers el Kebir will be replaced by a fixed white light, which in clear weather should be seen 8 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is by lenses of the fourth order.

FIXED LIGHT IN NEMOURS BAY.

Also, that from the 1st of August, 1868, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently constructed on the point west of Nemours Bay, Algeria.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 308 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 8 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is by lenses.

The position of the tower, as given, is in lat. 35 6 57 north, lon. 1 50 43 west from Greenwich.

From the same date the light now exhibited east of Nemours Bay will be discontinued.

BLACK SEA—BEACONS AND LIGHTS AT POTI.

Also, that two beacons (each formed of two poles with a white rectangular top) have been placed to mark the channel of the bar at the entrance of the south branch of the River Rion.

At night a fixed red light is exhibited from the outer beacon, elevated 10 feet above the level of the sea, and a fixed white light from the inner beacon, elevated 17 feet above the sea.

The depth of water in the channel is 8½ feet.

By order W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Miscellaneous.

The yacht Fleetwing ran upon a rock off Astoria last evening, 16th, and was towed off by the tug John Fuller. She proceeded on up the sound, her damage being very slight.

The tug C. Y. Davenport, recently burnt and sunk off the foot of 80th-st., was raised to-day, 17th, and towed by the tug John Fuller to Balance Dry Dock for repairs.

The schr. Mansfield went ashore on the Hog's Back, Hell Gate, about 1 P. M. 16th inst., and still remains in a very dangerous situation.

KEY WEST, Sept. 11—The schr. Winona, from New-York for Galveston, lost her foremast on the 10th inst. and has put in here for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Annie—brig, Capt. W. F. Goddard, from Falmouth for Philadelphia, standing for Halifax, N. S., with topsail, fore-yard and sails gone.

Rival—Br. brig, Aug. 1, lat. 38 38, lon. 32 10.

St. Domingo—Br. bark, from Portland for Barcelona, 22 ds. out, Aug. 11, lat. 35 40, lon. 23 18.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.

Branch Office, PHILADELPHIA, First National Bank Building.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
JAY COOKE, Banker, Philadelphia.
CLARENCE H. CLARK, Banker, Philadelphia.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, Pres. Enterprise Fire Ins. Co., Philadelphia.
J. HINCKLEY CLARK, Banker, Philadelphia.
GEORGE F. TYLER, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM MOORHEAD, Banker, Philadelphia.
HENRY D. COOKE, Banker, Washington.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington.
WM. E. CHANDLER, late Assistant Secretary of Treasury, Washington.
JOHN D. DEFREES, Public Printer, Washington.
EDWARD DODGE, Banker, New-York.
H. C. FAHNESTOCK, Banker, New-York.

OFFICERS:
CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
HENRY D. COOKE, Vice-President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman of Finance and Executive Committee.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.

The advantages offered by this Company are:

It is a National Company, Chartered by Special Act of Congress, 1868.

A Paid-up Capital of $1,000,000.

It Offers Low Rates of Premium.

It Furnishes Larger Insurance than other Companies for the Same Money.

It is Definite and Certain in its Terms.

It is a Home Company in Every Locality.

Its Policies are Exempt from Attachment.

There are No Unnecessary Restrictions in the Policies.

Every Policy is Non-Forfeitable.

Policies may be Taken which Pay to the Insured their full Amount and Return all the Premiums, so that the Insurance Costs only the Interest on the Annual Payments.

Policies will be Issued that will Pay to the Insured during Life an Annual Income of One-Tenth the Amount Named in the Policy.

No Extra Rate is Charged for Risks upon the Lives of Females.

It Insures not to Secure Dividends, but at so Low a Cost that Dividends will be Impossible.

A LOCAL AGENT IS WANTED in every county, and applications from competent parties for such agencies, with suitable indorsements, should be addressed to the Company's General Agents only in their respective districts.

Circulars, pamphlets, and full particulars given on application at the office of the Company in this City, at

No. 1 Nassau-st.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
General Agents for New-York State and Northern New-Jersey.

Applications will be received for Individual Agencies in the City of New-York.

MANAGERS:
J. U. ORVIS. D. C. WHITMAN.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New-Jersey.

JAY COOKE & CO., Washington,
General Agents for District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia.

FALL OVERCOATS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF THE NEWEST GOODS
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND STREET.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN STREET.

LOOK AT THE PRICES OF
White French China,
ALL OF THE NEW PLAIN SHAPES.
Dinner sets, 130 pieces.... $30 00. Send for list.
Tea sets, 44 pieces.... 7 00
Dinner plates, ℘ dozen.... 2 50
Tea Plates, ℘ dozen.... 1 50
Cups and saucers, ℘ dozen, 24 pieces.... 2 00
Water goblets, ℘ dozen.... 2 50. Good articles.
Gold band and many-colored tea sets from $10 to $30.
WHITE PARIAN STONE CHINA DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS at equally low rates.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, CUT AND PRESSED GLASS, &c., &c.
Orders sent by mail for delivery, or to be forwarded by express or otherwise, as well as city orders, are carefully attended to.
WASHINGTON HADLEY'S (only store),
Middle of the Cooper Institute Block, New-York City.
Remember WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle of the block.

BUYING CLOTHING MADE EASY
AT
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute (The One Price) and lowest in the City.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
From the Manufacturers,
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 809 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 19 Broadway, Post Office Box No. 4,266.